# SECOND REGULAR SESSION [P E R F E C T E D]

#### SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

# SENATE BILL NO. 580

### 95TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR GRIESHEIMER.

Offered February 9, 2010.

Senate Substitute adopted, February 10, 2010.

Taken up for Perfection February 10, 2010. Bill declared Perfected and Ordered Printed, as amended.

3635S.04P

TERRY L. SPIELER, Secretary.

## AN ACT

To repeal sections 48.020, 49.310, 50.622, 50.660, 50.783, 52.290, 52.312, 52.361, 52.370, 54.010, 55.030, 55.140, 55.190, 56.700, 58.030, 64.170, 67.110, 67.402, 67.1000, 67.1360, 67.1361, 67.2000, 68.025, 68.035, 68.040, 68.070, 70.220, 71.285, 94.510, 94.550, 94.577, 94.900, 94.902, 115.305, 115.342, 115.346, 137.180, 137.355, 138.431, 139.031, 139.100, 139.140, 139.150, 139.210, 139.220, 140.050, 140.070, 140.080, 140.150, 140.160, 140.170, 140.190, 140.230, 140.250, 140.260, 140.290, 140.310, 140.340, 140.405, 140.420, 165.071, 181.060, 184.362, 204.300, 204.569, 221.105, 226.720, 260.210, 321.130, 321.711, 473.739, and 473.742, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one hundred seventeen new sections relating to political subdivisions, with penalty provisions and an emergency clause for a certain section.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 48.020, 49.310, 50.622, 50.660, 50.783, 52.290, 52.312,

- 2 52.361, 52.370, 54.010, 55.030, 55.140, 55.190, 56.700, 58.030, 64.170, 67.110,
- 3 67.402, 67.1000, 67.1360, 67.1361, 67.2000, 68.025, 68.035, 68.040, 68.070, 70.220,
- 4 71.285, 94.510, 94.550, 94.577, 94.900, 94.902, 115.305, 115.342, 115.346, 137.180,
- 5 137.355, 138.431, 139.031, 139.100, 139.140, 139.150, 139.210, 139.220, 140.050,
- $6\quad 140.070,\, 140.080,\, 140.150,\, 140.160,\, 140.170,\, 140.190,\, 140.230,\, 140.250,\, 140.260,\\$
- 7 140.290, 140.310, 140.340, 140.405, 140.420, 165.071, 181.060, 184.362, 204.300,

EXPLANATION—Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

- 8 204.569, 221.105, 226.720, 260.210, 321.130, 321.711, 473.739, and 473.742,
- 9 RSMo, are repealed and one hundred seventeen new sections enacted in lieu
- 10 thereof, to be known as sections 48.020, 49.310, 50.622, 50.660, 50.783, 52.290,
- $11 \quad 52.312, \, 52.361, \, 52.370, \, 54.010, \, 55.030, \, 55.140, \, 55.190, \, 56.700, \, 58.030, \, 59.003,$
- 12 64.170, 67.110, 67.309, 67.314, 67.402, 67.1000, 67.1360, 67.1361, 67.2000,
- $13 \quad 67.2725, 67.3025, 67.3050, 67.3053, 67.3056, 67.3059, 67.3062, 67.3065, 67.3068, \\$
- $14 \quad 67.3071, 67.3074, 67.3077, 67.3080, 67.3081, 67.3083, 67.3086, 67.3089, 67.3092,$
- $15 \quad 68.025, \ 68.035, \ 68.040, \ 68.057, \ 68.070, \ 68.200, \ 68.205, \ 68.210, \ 68.215, \ 68.220, \\$
- $16 \quad 68.225, \ 68.230, \ 68.235, \ 68.240, \ 68.245, \ 68.250, \ 68.255, \ 68.260, \ 70.220, \ 71.285,$
- $17 \quad 77.305, \, 94.271, \, 94.510, \, 94.550, \, 94.577, \, 94.840, \, 94.900, \, 94.902, \, 94.1011, \, 115.305, \, 94.900,$
- $18 \quad 115.342, 137.180, 137.355, 137.1040, 138.431, 139.031, 139.100, 139.140, 139.150, \\$
- $19 \quad 139.210, \, 139.220, \, 140.050, \, 140.070, \, 140.080, \, 140.150, \, 140.160, \, 140.170, \, 140.190, \, 140.$
- $20 \quad 140.230, \, 140.250, \, 140.260, \, 140.290, \, 140.310, \, 140.340, \, 140.405, \, 140.420, \, 165.071, \, 140.400, \, 140.$
- $21 \quad 171.185, \, 181.060, \, 182.802, \, 184.362, \, 190.056, \, 204.300, \, 204.569, \, 221.105, \, 226.720, \, 360.060, \, 180.$
- 22 260.210, 321.018, 321.130, 321.711, 473.739, 473.742, 1, and 2, to read as follows:
  - 48.020. 1. All counties of this state are hereby classified, for the purpose
  - 2 of establishing organization and powers in accordance with the provisions of
- 3 section 8, article VI, Constitution of Missouri, into four classifications determined
- 4 as follows:
- 5 Classification 1. All counties having an assessed valuation of [six] nine
- 6 hundred million dollars and over shall automatically be in the first classification
- 7 after that county has maintained such valuation for the time period required by
- 8 section 48.030; however, any county of the second classification which, on August
- 9 [13, 1988] 28, 2010, has had an assessed valuation of at least [four] six hundred
- 10 million dollars for at least one year may, by resolution of the governing body of
- 11 the county, elect to be classified as a county of the first classification after it has
- 12 maintained such valuation for the period of time required by the provisions of
- 13 section 48.030.
- 14 Classification 2. All counties having an assessed valuation of [four] six
- 15 hundred [fifty] million dollars and less than the assessed valuation necessary for
- 16 that county to be in the first classification shall automatically be in the second
- 17 classification after that county has maintained such valuation for the time period
- 18 required by section 48.030.
- 19 Classification 3. All counties having an assessed valuation of less than
- 20 the assessed valuation necessary for that county to be in the second classification
- 21 shall automatically be in the third classification.

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Classification 4. All counties which have attained the second classification prior to August 13, 1988, and which would otherwise return to the third classification after August 13, 1988, because of changes in assessed valuation shall remain a county in the second classification and shall operate under the laws of this state applying to the second classification.

2. The required assessed valuation for each classification under subsection 1 of this section shall be increased annually by an amount equal to the percentage change in the annual average of the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U) or zero, whichever is greater. The state tax commission shall calculate and publish this amount so that it is available to all counties.

49.310. 1. Except as provided in sections 221.400 to 221.420, RSMo, and subsection 2 of this section, the county commission in each county in this state 3 shall erect and maintain at the established seat of justice a good and sufficient 4 courthouse, jail and necessary fireproof buildings for the preservation of the records of the county; except, that in counties having a special charter, the jail 6 or workhouse may be located at any place within the county. In pursuance of the 7 authority herein delegated to the county commission, the county commission may acquire a site, construct, reconstruct, remodel, repair, maintain and equip the 8 courthouse and jail, and in counties wherein more than one place is provided by 9 law for holding of court, the county commission may buy and equip or acquire a 10 site and construct a building or buildings to be used as a courthouse and jail, and 11 12 may remodel, repair, maintain and equip buildings in both places. The county 13 commission may issue bonds as provided by the general law covering the issuance of bonds by counties for the purposes set forth in this section. In bond elections 14 for these purposes in counties wherein more than one place is provided by law for 15 holding of court, a separate ballot question may be submitted covering proposed 16 expenditures in each separate site described therein, or a single ballot question 17 may be submitted covering proposed expenditures at more than one site, if the 18 19 amount of the proposed expenditures at each of the sites is specifically set out 20 therein.

2. The county commission in all counties of the fourth classification and any county of the third classification [with a population of at least fourteen thousand and not more than fourteen thousand five hundred inhabitants bordering a county of the first classification without a charter form of government with a population of at least eighty thousand and not more than eighty-three

thousand inhabitants] may provide for the erection and maintenance of a good and sufficient jail or holding cell facility at a site in the county other than at the established seat of justice.

50.622. Any county may amend the annual budget during any fiscal year in which the county receives additional funds or a decrease in funds, and such amount or source, including but not limited to, federal or state grants or private donations, could not be estimated when the budget was adopted. The county shall follow the same procedures as required in sections 50.525 to 50.745 for adoption of the annual budget to amend its budget during a fiscal year.

50.660. 1. All contracts shall be executed in the name of the county, or in the name of a township in a county with a township form of government, by the head of the department or officer concerned, except contracts for the purchase of supplies, materials, equipment or services other than personal made by the officer in charge of purchasing in any county or township having the officer. No contract or order imposing any financial obligation on the county or township is binding on the county or township unless it is in writing and unless there is a balance otherwise unencumbered to the credit of the appropriation to which it is to be 9 charged and a cash balance otherwise unencumbered in the treasury to the credit of the fund from which payment is to be made, each sufficient to meet the 10 11 obligation incurred and unless the contract or order bears the certification of the 12accounting officer so stating; except that in case of any contract for public works or buildings to be paid for from bond funds or from taxes levied for the purpose 13 14 it is sufficient for the accounting officer to certify that the bonds or taxes have been authorized by vote of the people and that there is a sufficient unencumbered 15 amount of the bonds yet to be sold or of the taxes levied and yet to be collected 16 to meet the obligation in case there is not a sufficient unencumbered cash balance 17in the treasury. All contracts and purchases shall be let to the lowest and best 18 bidder after due opportunity for competition, including advertising the proposed 19 20letting in a newspaper in the county or township with a circulation of at least five 21hundred copies per issue, if there is one, except that the advertising is not required in case of contracts or purchases involving an expenditure of less than 2223six thousand dollars. In addition, the commission of any county of the first classification shall advertise such contracts and purchases for bid 25on the county website, if one is available, for not less than thirty days. It is not necessary to obtain bids on any purchase in the amount of [four] five 2627thousand [five hundred] dollars or less made from any one person, firm or

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28 corporation during any period of ninety days. All bids for any contract or 29 purchase may be rejected and new bids advertised for. Contracts which provide that the person contracting with the county or township shall, during the term 30 31 of the contract, furnish to the county or township at the price therein specified the supplies, materials, equipment or services other than personal therein 3233 described, in the quantities required, and from time to time as ordered by the officer in charge of purchasing during the term of the contract, need not bear the 34 35 certification of the accounting officer, as herein provided; but all orders for 36 supplies, materials, equipment or services other than personal shall bear the certification. In case of such contract, no financial obligation accrues against the 37 county or township until the supplies, materials, equipment or services other 38 than personal are so ordered and the certificate furnished. In addition, the 39 commission of any county of the first classification shall post such 40 notice on the county website, if one is available, for not less than thirty 41 days. In a county of the first classification, any prospective bidder or 42offeror may file a written challenge, prior to approval of the contract 43 44 by the county commission, that a supply has a single feasible source under this section. Upon receiving such a challenge, the commission 45 shall take testimony on the subject at a public meeting and vote on 46 whether to proceed with the single feasible source purchase or accept 47bids under section 50.660 for such supply. 48

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section to the contrary, advertising shall not be required in any county in the case of contracts or purchases involving an expenditure of less than six thousand dollars.

50.783. 1. The county commission may waive the requirement of competitive bids or proposals for supplies when the commission has determined in writing and entered into the commission minutes that there is only a single feasible source for the supplies. Immediately upon discovering that other feasible sources exist, the commission shall rescind the waiver and proceed to procure the supplies through the competitive processes as described in this chapter. A single feasible source exists when:

- (1) Supplies are proprietary and only available from the manufacturer or a single distributor; or
- 10 (2) Based on past procurement experience, it is determined that only one 11 distributor services the region in which the supplies are needed; or
  - (3) Supplies are available at a discount from a single distributor for a

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13 limited period of time.

14 2. On any single feasible source purchase where the estimated expenditure is [three] six thousand dollars or over, the commission shall post 15 16 notice of the proposed purchase[. Where the estimated expenditure is five thousand dollars or over, the commission shall also and advertise the 17 18 commission's intent to make such purchase in at least one daily and one weekly newspaper of general circulation in such places as are most likely to reach 19 20 prospective bidders or offerors and may provide such information through an 21 electronic medium available to the general public at least ten days before the 22contract is to be let.

52.290. 1. In all counties except counties having a charter form of government before January 1, 2008, and any city not within a county, the collector shall collect on behalf of the county a fee for the collection of delinquent 3 and back taxes of seven percent on all sums collected to be added to the face of the tax bill and collected from the party paying the tax. Two-sevenths of the fees collected pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be paid into the county general fund, two-sevenths of the fees collected pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be paid into the tax maintenance fund of the county as required by 8 section 52.312 and three-sevenths of the fees collected pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be paid into the county employees' retirement fund created 11 by sections 50.1000 to 50.1200, RSMo. Notwithstanding provisions of law 12 to the contrary, an authorization for collection of a fee for the collection of delinquent and back taxes in a county's charter, at a rate 13 different than the rate allowed by law, shall control. 14

2. In all counties having a charter form of government, other than any county adopting a charter form of government after January 1, 2008, and any city not within a county, the collector shall collect on behalf of the county and pay into the county general fund a fee for the collection of delinquent and back taxes of two percent on all sums collected to be added to the face of the tax bill and collected from the party paying the tax except that in a county with a charter form of government and with more than two hundred fifty thousand but less than seven hundred thousand inhabitants, the collector shall collect on behalf of the county a fee for the collection of delinquent and back taxes of three percent on all sums collected to be added to the face of the tax bill and collected from the party paying the tax. If a county is required by section 52.312 to establish a tax maintenance fund, one-third of the fees collected under this subsection shall be

paid into that fund; otherwise, all fees collected under the provisions of this subsection shall be paid into the county general fund.

3. Such county collector may accept credit cards as proper form of payment of outstanding delinquent and back taxes due. No county collector may charge a surcharge for payment by credit card.

52.312. Notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, in addition
to fees provided for in this chapter, or any other provisions of law in conflict with
the provisions of this section, all counties, including any county adopting a
charter form of government after January 1, 2008, and any county with
a charter form of government and with more than two hundred fifty thousand but
less than seven hundred thousand inhabitants, other than counties having a
charter form of government before January 1, 2008, and any city not within a
county, subject to the provisions of this section, shall establish a fund to be
known as the "Tax Maintenance Fund" to be used solely as a depository for funds
received or collected for the purpose of funding additional costs and expenses
incurred in the office of collector.

52.361. It shall be the duty of the county collector in all counties of the first class not having a charter form of government and in class two counties to prepare and keep in [his] the collector's office, electronically or otherwise, back tax books which shall contain and list all delinquent taxes on real and personal property levied and assessed in the county which remain due and unpaid after the first day of January of each year. Such back tax books shall replace and be in lieu of all "delinquent lists" and other back tax books heretofore prepared by the collector or other county officer.

52.370. All money disbursed by the county collector in counties of the first class not having a charter form of government and in counties of the second class by virtue of [his] the collector's office shall be paid by electronic transfer of funds from the collector's account into the accounts of the appropriate taxing authorities or by check signed by the collector and countersigned by the auditor of the county. All disbursements shall be documented by the collector and certified by the auditor.

54.010. 1. There is created in all the counties of this state the office of county treasurer, except that in those counties having adopted the township alternative form of county government the qualified electors shall elect a county collector-treasurer.

2. In counties of classes one and two the qualified electors shall elect a

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county treasurer at the general election in 1956 and every four years thereafter.

- 7 3. In counties of the third and fourth classifications the qualified electors shall elect a county treasurer at the general election in the year 1954, and every 8 9 four years thereafter, except that in those counties having adopted the township alternative form of county government the qualified electors shall elect a county 10 11 collector-treasurer at the November election in 1956, and every four years 12 thereafter.
- 4. Laws generally applicable to county collectors, their offices, clerks, and 14 deputies shall apply to and govern county collector-treasurers in counties having township organization, except when such general laws and such laws applicable to counties of the third and fourth classification conflict with the laws specifically applicable to county collector-treasurers, their offices, clerks, and deputies in counties having township organization, in which case, such laws shall govern.
  - 5. In the event a county of the third or fourth classification abolishes its township form of government under chapter 65, or a county collector shall become a collector-treasurer, the county collector-treasurer shall assume all duties, compensation, fee schedules, and requirements of the collector-treasurer provided under sections 54.280 and 54.320.

55.030. The county auditor of a county [of the first class] having a charter form of government shall prescribe, with the approval of the governing body of the county and the state auditor, the accounting system of the county. He shall keep accounts of all appropriations and expenditures made by the governing body of the county; and no warrant shall be drawn or obligation incurred without his certification that an unencumbered balance, sufficient to pay the same, remains in the appropriation account against which such warrant or obligation is to be charged. He shall audit and examine all accounts, demands, and claims of every 9 kind and character presented for payment against such county, and shall approve to the governing body of the county all lawful, true, and just accounts, demands, 10 11 and claims of every kind and character payable out of the county revenue or out of any county funds before the same shall be allowed and a warrant issued 1213 therefor. Whenever the county auditor deems it necessary to the proper examination of any account, demand, or claim, he may examine the parties, 14witnesses, and others on oath or affirmation touching any matter or circumstance 16 in the examination of such account, demand, or claim. At the direction of the governing body of the county, he shall audit the accounts of all officers and 17

18 employees of the county and upon their retirement from office and shall keep a 19 correct account between the county and all county officers; and he shall examine all records and settlements made by them for and with the governing body of the 20 21county or with each other; and the county auditor shall, at all reasonable times, have access to all books, county records, or papers kept by any county or township 2223officer, employee, or road overseer. He may keep an inventory of all county property under the control and management of the various officers and 24departments and shall annually take an inventory of any such property at an 25 original value of two [hundred fifty] thousand five hundred dollars or more 26 showing the amount, location and estimated value thereof. He shall perform such 27 28 other duties in relation to the fiscal administration of the county as the governing body of the county shall from time to time prescribe. The county auditor shall not 29 be personally liable for any costs for any proceeding instituted against him in his 30 31 official capacity.

55.140. The county auditor of each county of the first class not having a charter form of government and of each county of the second class shall [countersign] have access to all records, collections, and settlements for all licenses issued by the county and shall [keep a record of the number, date of issue,] receive a monthly listing from each office issuing the licenses stating the name of the party or parties to whom issued[, the occupation, the expiration thereof, and amount of money paid therefor, and to whom paid].

55.190. The county collector of revenue of each county of the first class not having a charter form of government and of each county of the second class shall [make] provide, electronically or otherwise, a daily report to the auditor of receipts [and balance in his hands, and where deposited], and shall deliver to the auditor each day a deposit slip showing the day's deposit. The collector shall, 5 upon receiving taxes, give [duplicate] a numbered tax [receipts, which] receipt to the taxpayer [shall take to the auditor to be countersigned by him, one of which the auditor shall retain, and charge the amount thereof to the 9 collector]. The collector shall also [make] provide, electronically or otherwise, a daily report to the auditor of all other sums of money collected by 10 11 [him] the collector from any source whatsoever, and in such report shall state 12 [from whom collected, and] on what account[, which sums shall be charged by the 13 auditor to the collector] collected. The collector shall[, upon turning] turn money over to the county treasurer[, take duplicate receipts therefor and file 14 same immediately with the county auditor] under section 139.210, RSMo. 15

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56.700. 1. The prosecuting attorney in each county of the second, third or fourth class which contains a mental health facility able to serve at least eighty persons on an overnight, inpatient basis at any one time, and which is 3 operated by the state department of mental health, division of psychiatric services, may employ an assistant prosecuting attorney to assist in carrying out the duties of the office of prosecuting attorney relating to mental health and mental health facilities. The assistant prosecuting attorney authorized by this 8 subsection shall be in addition to any other assistant prosecuting attorney authorized by law. The assistant prosecuting attorney employed under this subsection shall receive an annual compensation of fifteen thousand dollars payable out of the state treasury from funds appropriated for that purpose.

- 2. The county counselor or circuit attorney in each county of the first class with a charter form of government containing part of a city with a population of over four hundred fifty thousand and in each city not within a county may employ an assistant county counselor or circuit attorney to assist in carrying out the duties of the office of the county counselor or circuit attorney relating to mental health and mental health facilities. The assistant authorized by this subsection shall be in addition to any other assistants authorized by law. The assistant county counselor or circuit attorney employed under this subsection shall receive an annual compensation of fifteen thousand dollars payable out of the state treasury from funds appropriated for that purpose.
- 3. The prosecuting attorney in each county of the second, third or fourth class which contains a mental health facility able to serve at least eighty persons on an overnight, inpatient basis at any one time, and which is operated by the state department of mental health, division of psychiatric services, may employ additional investigative and clerical personnel to assist in carrying out the duties of the office of prosecuting attorney relating to mental health and mental health facilities. The investigative and clerical personnel authorized by this subsection shall be in addition to any other personnel authorized by law. The compensation for such additional investigative and clerical personnel, not to exceed a total of fifteen thousand dollars annually for each eligible county, shall be paid out of the state treasury from funds appropriated for that purpose.
- 4. The county counselor or circuit attorney in each county of the first class with a charter form of government containing part of a city with a population of over four hundred fifty thousand and in each city not within a county may employ additional investigative and clerical personnel to assist in carrying out the duties

of the office of the county counselor or circuit attorney relating to mental health and mental health facilities. The investigative and clerical personnel authorized by this subsection shall be in addition to any other personnel authorized by law. The compensation for such additional investigative and clerical personnel, not to exceed a total of fifteen thousand dollars annually for each eligible county or city not within a county, shall be paid out of the state treasury from funds appropriated for that purpose.

5. In each county of the first classification with more than one hundred thirty-five thousand four hundred but fewer than one hundred thirty-five thousand five hundred inhabitants, the county counselor shall receive fifteen thousand dollars annually for duties relating to mental health and mental health facilities, and an additional sum not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars annually for investigative and clerical personnel costs to assist in carrying out the duties of the office of county counselor relating to mental health and mental health facilities. The sum provided in this subsection shall be paid out of the state treasury from funds appropriated for such purposes, and shall be in the form of a reimbursement to the county general revenue fund.

58.030. 1. No person shall be elected or appointed to the office of coroner unless he be a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-one years, and shall have resided within the state one whole year, and within the county for which he is elected, six months next preceding the election.

2. Each person elected or appointed to the office of coroner or deputy coroner shall complete the applicable annual training requirements under sections 58.095 and 58.096 within six months of the person's election or appointment.

59.003. All requests for records filed or recorded by the recorder of deeds under this chapter dated after December 31, 1969, shall be made to the office of the recorder of deeds in which the record was originally recorded.

64.170. 1. For the purpose of promoting the public safety, health and general welfare, to protect life and property and to prevent the construction of fire hazardous buildings, the county commission in all counties of the first and second classification, as provided by law, is for this purpose empowered, subject to the provisions of subsections 2 and 3 of this section, to adopt by order or ordinance regulations to control the construction, reconstruction, alteration or repair of any

- 7 building or structure and any electrical wiring or electrical installation, plumbing
- 8 or drain laying therein, and provide for the issuance of building permits and
- 9 adopt regulations licensing persons, firms or corporations other than federal,
- 10 state or local governments, public utilities and their contractors engaged in the
- 11 business of electrical wiring or installations and provide for the inspection thereof
- 12 and establish a schedule of permit, license and inspection fees and appoint a
- 13 building commission to prepare the regulations, as herein provided.
- 14 2. Any county which has not adopted a building code prior to August 28,
- 15 2001, pursuant to sections 64.170 to 64.200, shall not have the authority to adopt
- 16 a building code pursuant to such sections unless the authority is approved by
- 17 voters, subject to the provisions of subsection 3 of this section. The ballot of
- 18 submission for authority pursuant to this subsection shall be in substantially the
- 19 following form:
- 20 "Shall ...... (insert name of county) have
- 21 authority to create, adopt and impose a county building code?"
- $\square$  YES  $\square$  NO
- 3. The proposal of the authority to adopt a building code shall be voted on
- 24 only by voters in the area affected by the proposed code, such that a code
- 25 affecting a county shall not be voted upon by citizens of any incorporated
- 26 territory.
- 4. For the purpose of promoting the public safety, health, and
- 28 general welfare, to protect life and property, and to prevent the
- 29 occupancy of fire hazardous buildings, the county commission of any
- 30 county of the first classification with more than one hundred thirty-five
- 31 thousand four hundred but fewer than one hundred thirty-five
- 32 thousand five hundred inhabitants, as provided by law, is for this
- 33 purpose empowered to adopt, by order or ordinance, regulations to
- 34 control the minimum standards for occupancy of any residential unit
- 35 intended for rent or lease, and to develop a program for licensing and
- 36 inspecting the units for which the county may recover costs to
- 37 administer such a program by establishing reasonable fees.
  - 67.110. 1. Each political subdivision in the state, except counties and any
  - 2 political subdivision located at least partially within any county with a charter
  - 3 form of government or any political subdivision located at least partially within
- 4 any city not within a county, shall fix its ad valorem property tax rates as
- 5 provided in this section not later than September first for entry in the tax

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books. Each political subdivision located, at least partially, within a county with a charter form of government or within a city not within a county shall fix its ad valorem property tax rates as provided in this section not later than October first 8 for entry in the tax books for each calendar year after December 31, 2008. Before the governing body of each political subdivision of the state, except counties, as 10 11 defined in section 70.120, RSMo, fixes its rate of taxation, its budget officer shall present to its governing body the following information for each tax rate to be 1213 levied: the assessed valuation by category of real, personal and other tangible property in the political subdivision as entered in the tax book for the fiscal year 14 for which the tax is to be levied, as provided by subsection 3 of section 137.245, 15 RSMo, the assessed valuation by category of real, personal and other tangible 16 property in the political subdivisions for the preceding taxable year, the amount 17 of revenue required to be provided from the property tax as set forth in the 18 19 annual budget adopted as provided by this chapter, and the tax rate proposed to be set. Should any political subdivision whose taxes are collected by the county 20 collector of revenue fail to fix its ad valorem property tax rate by [September 2122first] the date provided under this section for such political subdivision, then no tax rate other than the rate, if any, necessary to pay the interest and 23 principal on any outstanding bonds shall be certified for that year.  $^{24}$ 

2. The governing body shall hold at least one public hearing on the proposed rates of taxes at which citizens shall be heard prior to their approval. The governing body shall determine the time and place for such hearing. A notice stating the hour, date and place of the hearing shall be published in at least one newspaper qualified under the laws of the state of Missouri of general circulation in the county within which all or the largest portion of the political subdivision is situated, or such notice shall be posted in at least three public places within the political subdivision; except that, in any county of the first class having a charter form of government, such notice may be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the political subdivision even though such newspaper is not qualified under the laws of Missouri for other legal notices. Such notice shall be published or posted at least seven days prior to the date of the hearing. The notice shall include the assessed valuation by category of real, personal and other tangible property in the political subdivision for the fiscal year for which the tax is to be levied as provided by subsection 3 of section 137.245, RSMo, the assessed valuation by category of real, personal and other tangible property in the political subdivision for the preceding taxable year,

- for each rate to be levied the amount of revenue required to be provided from the property tax as set forth in the annual budget adopted as provided by this 43 chapter, and the tax rates proposed to be set for the various purposes of 44 taxation. The tax rates shall be calculated to produce substantially the same 45revenues as required in the annual budget adopted as provided in this 46 47chapter. Following the hearing the governing body of each political subdivision shall fix the rates of taxes, the same to be entered in the tax book. Failure of any 48 49taxpayer to appear at such hearing shall not prevent the taxpayer from pursuit 50of any other legal remedy otherwise available to the taxpayer. Nothing in this section absolves political subdivisions of responsibilities under section 137.073, 51RSMo, nor to adjust tax rates in event changes in assessed valuation occur that 52would alter the tax rate calculations. 53
- 3. Each political subdivision of the state shall fix its property tax rates in the manner provided in this section for each fiscal year which begins after December 31, 1976. New or increased tax rates for political subdivisions whose taxes are collected by the county collector approved by voters after September first of any year shall not be included in that year's tax levy except for any new tax rate ceiling approved pursuant to section 71.800, RSMo.
- 4. In addition to the information required under subsections 1 and 2 of this section, each political subdivision shall also include the increase in tax revenue due to an increase in assessed value as a result of new construction and improvement and the increase, both in dollar value and percentage, in tax revenue as a result of reassessment if the proposed tax rate is adopted.
  - 67.309. 1. Any county of the first classification with more than one hundred thirty-five thousand four hundred but fewer than one hundred thirty-five thousand five hundred inhabitants may make and promulgate orders, ordinances, rules, or regulations establishing curfew hours for persons under the age of seventeen for public streets, highways, roads, alleys, parks, playgrounds, or other public grounds, public places, and public buildings, places of amusement and entertainment, vacant lots, or other unsupervised places available to persons under the age of seventeen.
- 8 2. Any minor who violates the provisions of any order, ordinance,
  9 rule, or regulation adopted under this section shall be guilty of a class
  10 C misdemeanor.
- 11 3. Any parent, guardian, or other person having the legal care or

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custody of a minor child in violation of any order, ordinance, rule, or regulation adopted under this section shall be guilty of a class C misdemeanor if such parent, guardian, or other person has knowledge of the violation.

67.314. 1. The provisions of this section shall apply to contracts for construction awarded by political subdivisions of the state of Missouri and shall be known as the "Political Subdivision Construction 4 Bidding Standards Act". For purposes of this section, the term "contracts for construction" shall mean the construction, alteration, or repair of any structure, including but not limited to buildings, highways, bridges, streets, viaducts, water or sewer lines or systems, or pipelines, or demolition, moving, or excavation connected therewith, and shall include the furnishing of surveying, construction engineering, 10 planning or management services, or labor, material, or equipment, as 11 required to perform work under the contract for construction. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the design or engineering 12of any project, as the term "project" is defined in section 8.287, to be 13 14 awarded by competitive bidding if the contract for such services is 15 under a separate contract from a contract for construction and is 16 awarded under sections 8.285 to 8.291, or to construction management 17services governed by sections 8.675 to 8.687. Neither shall this section be construed to apply to contracts awarded for the "design/build" 18 19 method of project delivery, if the political subdivision's procurement 20 of "design/build" projects is otherwise authorized by law, local charter, 21 ordinance, order, or resolution.

- 2. Except for the provisions of subsection 4 of this section, the provisions of this section shall not apply to any political subdivision required to advertise, solicit, award and reject bids in compliance with:
- (1) Other Missouri statutes, state rules, and federal and state funding requirements applicable to the specific political subdivision which are in effect on August 28, 2010, or as such requirements may be enacted or amended; or
- (2) Any provision of a local charter, ordinance, order, resolution, or policy applicable to the specific political subdivision which is in effect or which is subsequently adopted by the political subdivision after August 28, 2010,
- 33 as long as such state or local provisions require the political

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subdivision to meet equivalent or stricter competitive bidding 34 35 requirements for construction as are contained in this section.

- 3. A political subdivision shall comply with the following 36 37 provisions when soliciting bids and awarding construction contracts of 38 six thousand dollars or more:
  - (1) Contracts for construction shall be advertised in advance of the acceptance of bids. Such advertisements and bid solicitations shall include the name of the project, the deadline of submission of bids, and the time, date, and location where the bids for such project shall be received and opened. Bids shall be advertised through publication in a central repository developed by the office of administration or shall be solicited by advertisement for a minimum of two days in one newspaper of general circulation in a county where the political subdivision is located, with the first advertisement for bids appearing in the newspaper at least thirty days in advance of the date stated in the advertisement for acceptance of bids. The office of administration shall develop procedures for bids to be placed in a central repository. Political subdivisions shall not be required to comply with the advertising requirements of this section until the office of administration develops such central repository at no cost to the state;
  - (2) The contract shall be awarded to the lowest and best bidder that submits a bid which is responsive to the contract as advertised by the political subdivision. The political subdivision may reject the low bidder by declaring the bidder ineligible for contract award based on the bidder's failure to provide a performance or payment bond as required by section 107.170, the bidder's nonperformance on previous contracts with the political subdivision, or other reasons specified as to the bidder's inability to adequately perform the contract.
- 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of state law, state rule, or federal or state funding requirement to the contrary, or any 63 provision of a charter, ordinance, order, resolution, or policy to the 64 contrary, adopted by a political subdivision, no contract for 65 construction shall be awarded in violation of the following requirements:
- 68 (1) No bid shall be opened in advance of the advertised deadline for submission of bids or in a place other than that specified in the 69 original solicitation of bids or in an amendment to the solicitation 70

71 communicated in advance to all known bidders;

- 72 (2) No bid shall be accepted unless it is sealed and is in writing.
  73 If the letting of the project for which bids were solicited is cancelled,
  74 bids shall be returned to the bidder unopened;
- 75 (3) No bid shall be accepted after the advertised deadline for acceptance of bids;
- 77 (4) All bids received shall be held secure and confidential from 78 all persons until the bids are opened at the time and place announced 79 by the political subdivision. Bids shall be opened in public.
- Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit acceptance and processing of bids through an established program of electronic bidding by computer, provided bids accepted and processed electronically shall meet standards of confidentiality established by the requirements of the electronic bidding program which are comparable to requirements for written bids established by this section.
  - 5. Any person submitting a bid, or who would have submitted a bid except for violations of subsection 4 of this section, shall have standing to seek equitable relief and monetary damages in a court of competent jurisdiction for monetary losses resulting from violations of subsection 4 of this section, including but not limited to, setting aside award of a contract, ordering a contract to be re-bid, requiring award of a contract to a different bidder than originally awarded, awarding monetary damages deemed appropriate by the court, including award of reasonable attorney's fees, or awarding a combination of such forms of relief.
  - 6. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require acceptance of a bid which exceeds the amount estimated by the political subdivision for the contract. Neither shall anything in this section prohibit a political subdivision from awarding contracts without competitive bidding when the political subdivision deems it necessary to remove an immediate danger to the public health or safety, to prevent loss to public or private property which requires government action, or to prevent an interruption of or to restore an essential public service, however, the political subdivision shall produce a written public record documenting the need to contract for such services without competitive bidding.
    - 67.402. 1. The governing body of the following counties may enact

#### 2 nuisance abatement ordinances as provided in this section:

- 3 (1) Any county of the first classification with more than one hundred 4 thirty-five thousand four hundred but [less] fewer than one hundred thirty-five 5 thousand five hundred inhabitants[,];
- 6 (2) Any county of the first classification with more than seventy-one thousand three hundred but [less] fewer than seventy-one thousand four 8 hundred inhabitants[, and];
- 9 (3) Any county of the first classification without a charter form of 10 government and with more than one hundred ninety-eight thousand but [less] 11 fewer than one hundred ninety-nine thousand two hundred inhabitants;
- 12 (4) Any county of the first classification with more than 13 eighty-five thousand nine hundred but fewer than eighty-six thousand 14 inhabitants;
- 15 (5) Any county of the third classification without a township 16 form of government and with more than sixteen thousand four hundred 17 but fewer than sixteen thousand five hundred inhabitants;
- 18 (6) Any county of the third classification with a township form 19 of government and with more than fourteen thousand five hundred but 20 fewer than fourteen thousand six hundred inhabitants.
- 21 2. The governing body of any county described in subsection 1 22of this section may enact ordinances to provide for the abatement of a condition of any lot or land that has the presence of rubbish and trash, lumber, bricks, tin, 23steel, parts of derelict motorcycles, derelict cars, derelict trucks, derelict 2425construction equipment, derelict appliances, broken furniture, tires, storm 26 water runoff conditions resulting in damage to buildings or 27infrastructure, or overgrown or noxious weeds in residential subdivisions or 28 districts which may endanger public safety or which is unhealthy or unsafe and 29 declared to be a public nuisance.
  - [2.] 3. Any ordinance enacted pursuant to this section shall:
- 31 (1) Set forth those conditions which constitute a nuisance and which are 32 detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of the residents of the county;
- 33 (2) Provide for duties of inspectors with regard to those conditions which 34 may be declared a nuisance, and shall provide for duties of the building 35 commissioner or designated officer or officers to supervise all inspectors and to 36 hold hearings regarding such property;
- 37 (3) Provide for service of adequate notice of the declaration of nuisance,

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which notice shall specify that the nuisance is to be abated, listing a reasonable 38 39 time for commencement, and may provide that such notice be served either by personal service or by certified mail, return receipt requested, but if service 40 41 cannot be had by either of these modes of service, then service may be had by publication. The ordinances shall further provide that the owner, occupant, 4243 lessee, mortgagee, agent, and all other persons having an interest in the property as shown by the land records of the recorder of deeds of the county wherein the 44 45 property is located shall be made parties;

- (4) Provide that upon failure to commence work of abating the nuisance within the time specified or upon failure to proceed continuously with the work without unnecessary delay, the building commissioner or designated officer or officers shall call and have a full and adequate hearing upon the matter before the county commission, giving the affected parties at least ten days' written notice of the hearing. Any party may be represented by counsel, and all parties shall have an opportunity to be heard. After the hearings, if evidence supports a finding that the property is a nuisance or detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of the residents of the county, the county commission shall issue an order making specific findings of fact, based upon competent and substantial evidence, which shows the property to be a nuisance and detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of the residents of the county and ordering the nuisance abated. If the evidence does not support a finding that the property is a nuisance or detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of the residents of the county, no order shall be issued.
- [3.] 4. Any ordinance authorized by this section may provide that if the owner fails to begin abating the nuisance within a specific time which shall not 62 be longer than seven days of receiving notice that the nuisance has been ordered removed, the building commissioner or designated officer shall cause the condition which constitutes the nuisance to be removed. If the building commissioner or designated officer causes such condition to be removed or abated, 66 the cost of such removal shall be certified to the county clerk or officer in charge of finance who shall cause the certified cost to be included in a special tax bill or 68 added to the annual real estate tax bill, at the county collector's option, for the property and the certified cost shall be collected by the county collector in the same manner and procedure for collecting real estate taxes. If the certified cost is not paid, the tax bill shall be considered delinquent, and the collection of the delinquent bill shall be governed by the laws governing delinquent and back

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- taxes. The tax bill from the date of its issuance shall be deemed a personal debt
   against the owner and shall also be a lien on the property until paid.
- 5. No county shall have the power to adopt any ordinance, resolution, or regulation pursuant to this section governing any railroad company, telecommunications or wireless company, public utility, rural electric cooperative, or municipal utility.
- 67.1000. 1. The governing body of any county or of any city which is the county seat of any county or which now or hereafter has a population of more than three thousand five hundred inhabitants and which has heretofore been 3 authorized by the general assembly, or of any other city which has a population of more than eighteen thousand and less than forty-five thousand inhabitants located in a county of the first classification with a population over two hundred thousand adjacent to a county of the first classification with a population over nine hundred thousand, may impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels or motels situated in the city or county, which shall be not more than five percent per occupied room per night, except 10 11 that such tax shall not become effective unless the governing body of the city or 12county submits to the voters of the city or county at an election permitted under 13 section 115.123, RSMo, a proposal to authorize the governing body of the city or county to impose a tax under the provisions of this section and section 14 15 67.1002. The tax authorized by this section and section 67.1002 shall be in 16 addition to the charge for the sleeping room and shall be in addition to any and 17 all taxes imposed by law and the proceeds of such tax shall be used by the city 18 or county solely for funding a convention and visitors bureau which shall be a general not-for-profit organization with whom the city or county has contracted, 19 and which is established for the purpose of promoting the city or county as a 20 convention, visitor and tourist center. Such tax shall be stated separately from 2122all other charges and taxes.
  - 2. In any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than forty-one thousand one hundred but fewer than forty-one thousand two hundred inhabitants, "transient guests", as used in this section and section 67.1002, means a person or persons who occupy a room or rooms in a hotel or motel for ninety days or less during any calendar quarter.
  - 3. Provisions of this section to the contrary notwithstanding, the governing body of any home rule city with more than thirty-nine thousand six hundred but fewer than thirty-nine thousand seven

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hundred inhabitants and partially located in any county of the first 31 32 classification with more than seventy-one thousand three hundred but 33 fewer than seventy-one thousand four hundred inhabitants may impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests 34of hotels or motels situated in the city, which shall be not more than 35seven percent per occupied room per night, except that such tax shall 36 not become effective unless the governing body of such city submits to 37 the voters of the city at an election permitted under section 115.123, a 38 proposal to authorize the governing body of the city to impose a tax 39 under the provisions of this section and section 67.1002. The tax 40 authorized by this section and section 67.1002 shall be in addition to 41 the charge for the sleeping room and shall be in addition to any and all 42taxes imposed by law and the proceeds of such tax shall be used by the 43city solely for funding a convention and visitors bureau which shall be 44 45 a general not-for-profit organization with whom the city has contracted, and which is established for the purpose of promoting the 46 city as a convention, visitor and tourist center. Such tax shall be stated 4748 separately from all other charges and taxes.

67.1360. The governing body of:

- 2 (1) A city with a population of more than seven thousand and less than 3 seven thousand five hundred;
- 4 (2) A county with a population of over nine thousand six hundred and less 5 than twelve thousand which has a total assessed valuation of at least sixty-three 6 million dollars, if the county submits the issue to the voters of such county prior 7 to January 1, 2003;
  - (3) A third class city which is the county seat of a county of the third classification without a township form of government with a population of at least twenty-five thousand but not more than thirty thousand inhabitants;
- 11 (4) Any fourth class city having, according to the last federal decennial 12 census, a population of more than one thousand eight hundred fifty inhabitants 13 but less than one thousand nine hundred fifty inhabitants in a county of the first 14 classification with a charter form of government and having a population of 15 greater than six hundred thousand but less than nine hundred thousand 16 inhabitants;
- 17 (5) Any city having a population of more than three thousand but less 18 than eight thousand inhabitants in a county of the fourth classification having

- 19 a population of greater than forty-eight thousand inhabitants;
- 20 (6) Any city having a population of less than two hundred fifty inhabitants
- 21 in a county of the fourth classification having a population of greater than
- 22 forty-eight thousand inhabitants;
- 23 (7) Any fourth class city having a population of more than two thousand
- 24 five hundred but less than three thousand inhabitants in a county of the third
- 25 classification having a population of more than twenty-five thousand but less
- 26 than twenty-seven thousand inhabitants;
- 27 (8) Any third class city with a population of more than three thousand two
- 28 hundred but less than three thousand three hundred located in a county of the
- 29 third classification having a population of more than thirty-five thousand but less
- 30 than thirty-six thousand;
- 31 (9) Any county of the second classification without a township form of
- 32 government and a population of less than thirty thousand;
- 33 (10) Any city of the fourth class in a county of the second classification
- 34 without a township form of government and a population of less than thirty
- 35 thousand;
- 36 (11) Any county of the third classification with a township form of
- 37 government and a population of at least twenty-eight thousand but not more than
- 38 thirty thousand;
- 39 (12) Any city of the fourth class with a population of more than one
- 40 thousand eight hundred but less than two thousand in a county of the third
- 41 classification with a township form of government and a population of at least
- 42 twenty-eight thousand but not more than thirty thousand;
- 43 (13) Any city of the third class with a population of more than seven
- 44 thousand two hundred but less than seven thousand five hundred within a county
- 45 of the third classification with a population of more than twenty-one thousand but
- 46 less than twenty-three thousand;
- 47 (14) Any fourth class city having a population of more than two thousand
- 48 eight hundred but less than three thousand one hundred inhabitants in a county
- 49 of the third classification with a township form of government having a
- 50 population of more than eight thousand four hundred but less than nine thousand
- 51 inhabitants;
- 52 (15) Any fourth class city with a population of more than four hundred
- 53 seventy but less than five hundred twenty inhabitants located in a county of the
- 54 third classification with a population of more than fifteen thousand nine hundred

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- 55 but less than sixteen thousand inhabitants;
- 56 (16) Any third class city with a population of more than three thousand 57 eight hundred but less than four thousand inhabitants located in a county of the 58 third classification with a population of more than fifteen thousand nine hundred 59 but less than sixteen thousand inhabitants;
  - (17) Any fourth class city with a population of more than four thousand three hundred but less than four thousand five hundred inhabitants located in a county of the third classification without a township form of government with a population greater than sixteen thousand but less than sixteen thousand two hundred inhabitants;
  - (18) Any fourth class city with a population of more than two thousand four hundred but less than two thousand six hundred inhabitants located in a county of the first classification without a charter form of government with a population of more than fifty-five thousand but less than sixty thousand inhabitants;
  - (19) Any fourth class city with a population of more than two thousand five hundred but less than two thousand six hundred inhabitants located in a county of the third classification with a population of more than nineteen thousand one hundred but less than nineteen thousand two hundred inhabitants;
  - (20) Any county of the third classification without a township form of government with a population greater than sixteen thousand but less than sixteen thousand two hundred inhabitants;
- 77 (21) Any county of the second classification with a population of more 78 than forty-four thousand but less than fifty thousand inhabitants;
- 79 (22) Any third class city with a population of more than nine thousand 80 five hundred but less than nine thousand seven hundred inhabitants located in 81 a county of the first classification without a charter form of government and with 82 a population of more than one hundred ninety-eight thousand but less than one 83 hundred ninety-eight thousand two hundred inhabitants;
- 84 (23) Any city of the fourth classification with more than five thousand two 85 hundred but less than five thousand three hundred inhabitants located in a 86 county of the third classification without a township form of government and with 87 more than twenty-four thousand five hundred but less than twenty-four thousand 88 six hundred inhabitants;
- 89 (24) Any third class city with a population of more than nineteen 90 thousand nine hundred but less than twenty thousand in a county of the first

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- classification without a charter form of government and with a population of more 91 92 than one hundred ninety-eight thousand but less than one hundred ninety-eight thousand two hundred inhabitants; 93
- 94 (25) Any city of the fourth classification with more than two thousand six hundred but less than two thousand seven hundred inhabitants located in any 95 96 county of the third classification without a township form of government and with 97 more than fifteen thousand three hundred but less than fifteen thousand four 98 hundred inhabitants:
- 99 (26) Any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than fourteen thousand nine hundred but less than 100 101 fifteen thousand inhabitants;
  - (27) Any city of the fourth classification with more than five thousand four hundred but fewer than five thousand five hundred inhabitants and located in more than one county;
- (28) Any city of the fourth classification with more than six thousand three hundred but fewer than six thousand five hundred inhabitants and located in more than one county through the creation of a tourism district which may include, in addition to the geographic area of such city, the area encompassed by 108 the portion of the school district, located within a county of the first classification with more than ninety-three thousand eight hundred but fewer than ninety-three thousand nine hundred inhabitants, having an average daily attendance for school year 2005-06 between one thousand eight hundred and one thousand nine hundred;
  - (29) Any city of the fourth classification with more than seven thousand seven hundred but less than seven thousand eight hundred inhabitants located in a county of the first classification with more than ninety-three thousand eight hundred but less than ninety-three thousand nine hundred inhabitants;
- 118 (30) Any city of the fourth classification with more than two thousand 119 nine hundred but less than three thousand inhabitants located in a county of the 120 first classification with more than seventy-three thousand seven hundred but less than seventy-three thousand eight hundred inhabitants; 121
- 122 (31) Any city of the third classification with more than nine thousand 123 three hundred but less than nine thousand four hundred inhabitants; [or]
- 124 (32) Any city of the fourth classification with more than three thousand 125 eight hundred but fewer than three thousand nine hundred inhabitants and located in any county of the first classification with more than thirty-nine 126

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thousand seven hundred but fewer than thirty-nine thousand eight hundred inhabitants; or

- (33) Any city of the fourth classification with more than three thousand eight hundred but fewer than four thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county; or
- (34) Any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than twelve thousand one hundred but fewer than twelve thousand two hundred inhabitants;

may impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels, motels, bed and breakfast inns and campgrounds and any docking facility which rents slips to recreational boats which are used by transients for sleeping, which shall be at least two percent, but not more than five percent per occupied room per night, except that such tax shall not become effective unless the governing body of the city or county submits to the voters of the city or county at a state general, primary or special election, a proposal to authorize the governing body of the city or county to impose a tax pursuant to the provisions of this section and section 67.1362. The tax authorized by this section and section 67.1362 shall be in addition to any charge paid to the owner or operator and shall be in addition to any and all taxes imposed by law and the proceeds of such tax shall be used by the city or county solely for funding the promotion of tourism. Such tax shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes.

67.1361. 1. The governing body of any county of the first classification without a charter form of government and with more than eighty-five thousand nine hundred but less than eighty-six thousand inhabitants and the governing 3 body of any home rule city with more than seventy-three thousand nine hundred but less than seventy-four thousand inhabitants may impose a tax on the charges 6 for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels, motels, bed and breakfast inns and campgrounds and any docking facility which rents slips to recreational boats which are used by transients for sleeping, which shall be at least two percent, but not more than eight percent per occupied room or slip per 10 night, except that such tax shall not become effective unless the governing body of the county or city submits to the voters of the county or city at a state general, 11 12primary or special election, a proposal to authorize the governing body of the 13 county or city to impose a tax pursuant to this section. The tax authorized by this section shall be in addition to any charge paid to the owner or operator and 14

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shall be in addition to any and all taxes imposed by law and the proceeds of such tax shall be used by the city or county for funding the promotion of tourism and convention facilities **including capital expenditures therefor**. Such tax shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes.

- 2. Any tax imposed by a county pursuant to subsection 1 of this section shall apply only to unincorporated areas of such county.
- 3. The question shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

 $\square$  YES  $\square$  NO

If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting 28 29 thereon are in favor of the question, then the tax shall become effective on the 30 first day of the calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which the election was held. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified 31 voters voting thereon are opposed to the question, then the governing body for the 32 33 city or county shall have no power to impose the tax authorized by this section 34 unless and until the governing body of the city or county again submits the question to the qualified voters of the city or county and such question is 35 approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question. 36

- 4. On and after the effective date of any tax authorized under the provisions of this section, the city or county may adopt one of the two following provisions for the collection and administration of the tax:
- 40 (1) The city or county may adopt rules and regulations for the internal 41 collection of such tax by the city or county officers usually responsible for 42 collection and administration of city or county taxes; or
  - (2) The city or county enter into an agreement with the director of revenue of the state of Missouri for the purpose of collecting the tax authorized in this section. In the event any city or county enters into an agreement with the director of revenue of the state of Missouri for the collection of the tax authorized in this section, the director of revenue shall perform all functions incident to the administration, collection, enforcement and operation of such tax, and the director of revenue shall collect the additional tax authorized under the provisions of this section. The tax authorized under the provisions of this section shall be collected

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- and reported upon such forms and under such administrative rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the director of revenue, and the director of revenue shall retain an amount not to exceed one percent for cost of collection.
- 5. If a tax is imposed by a city or county under this section, the city or county may collect a penalty of one percent and interest not to exceed two percent per month on unpaid taxes which shall be considered delinquent thirty days after the last day of each quarter.
- 6. As used in this section "transient guests" means a person or persons who occupy room or rooms in a hotel or motel for thirty-one days or less during any calendar quarter.
  - 67.2000. 1. This section shall be known as the "Exhibition Center and Recreational Facility District Act".
- 3 2. Whenever not less than fifty owners of real property located within any county of the first classification with more than seventy-one thousand three hundred but less than seventy-one thousand four hundred inhabitants, or any county of the first classification with more than one hundred ninety-eight thousand but less than one hundred ninety-nine thousand two hundred inhabitants, or any county of the first classification with more than eighty-five 8 thousand nine hundred but less than eighty-six thousand inhabitants, or any 10 county of the second classification with more than fifty-two thousand six hundred 11 but less than fifty-two thousand seven hundred inhabitants, or any county of the first classification with more than one hundred four thousand six hundred but 1213 less than one hundred four thousand seven hundred inhabitants, or any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more 14 than seventeen thousand nine hundred but less than eighteen thousand 15 inhabitants, or any county of the first classification with more than thirty-seven 16 thousand but less than thirty-seven thousand one hundred inhabitants, or any 17 county of the third classification without a township form of government and with 18 more than twenty-three thousand five hundred but less than twenty-three 19 20 thousand six hundred inhabitants, or any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than nineteen thousand 2122three hundred but less than nineteen thousand four hundred inhabitants, or any 23 county of the first classification with more than two hundred forty thousand three 24hundred but less than two hundred forty thousand four hundred inhabitants, or any county of the third classification with a township form of 2526 government and with more than eight thousand nine hundred but fewer

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than nine thousand inhabitants, or any county of the third 27 28 classification without a township form of government and with more than eighteen thousand nine hundred but fewer than nineteen 29thousand inhabitants, or any county of the third classification with a 30 township form of government and with more than eight thousand but 31 fewer than eight thousand one hundred inhabitants, or any county of 32the third classification with a township form of government and with 33 more than eleven thousand five hundred but fewer than eleven 34thousand six hundred inhabitants, desire to create an exhibition center and 35recreational facility district, the property owners shall file a petition with the 36 governing body of each county located within the boundaries of the proposed 3738 district requesting the creation of the district. The district boundaries may 39 include all or part of the counties described in this section. The petition shall 40 contain the following information:

- 41 (1) The name and residence of each petitioner and the location of the real 42 property owned by the petitioner;
- 43 (2) A specific description of the proposed district boundaries, including a 44 map illustrating the boundaries; and
  - (3) The name of the proposed district.
- 3. Upon the filing of a petition pursuant to this section, the governing body of any county described in this section may, by resolution, approve the creation of a district. Any resolution to establish such a district shall be adopted by the governing body of each county located within the proposed district, and shall contain the following information:
  - (1) A description of the boundaries of the proposed district;
- 52 (2) The time and place of a hearing to be held to consider establishment 53 of the proposed district;
- 54 (3) The proposed sales tax rate to be voted on within the proposed district; 55 and
- 56 (4) The proposed uses for the revenue generated by the new sales tax.
- 4. Whenever a hearing is held as provided by this section, the governing body of each county located within the proposed district shall:
- 1) Publish notice of the hearing on two separate occasions in at least one newspaper of general circulation in each county located within the proposed district, with the first publication to occur not more than thirty days before the hearing, and the second publication to occur not more than fifteen days or less

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- 63 than ten days before the hearing;
- 64 (2) Hear all protests and receive evidence for or against the establishment 65 of the proposed district; and
  - (3) Rule upon all protests, which determinations shall be final.
- 67 5. Following the hearing, if the governing body of each county located 68 within the proposed district decides to establish the proposed district, it shall 69 adopt an order to that effect; if the governing body of any county located within 70 the proposed district decides to not establish the proposed district, the boundaries 71of the proposed district shall not include that county. The order shall contain the 72 following:
  - (1) The description of the boundaries of the district;
- 74 (2) A statement that an exhibition center and recreational facility district has been established; 75
  - (3) The name of the district;
- 77 (4) The uses for any revenue generated by a sales tax imposed pursuant to this section; and 78
  - (5) A declaration that the district is a political subdivision of the state.
- 80 6. A district established pursuant to this section may, at a general, primary, or special election, submit to the qualified voters within the district 81 82 boundaries a sales tax of one-fourth of one percent, for a period not to exceed 83 twenty-five years, on all retail sales within the district, which are subject to taxation pursuant to sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, to fund the acquisition, 84 85 construction, maintenance, operation, improvement, and promotion of an exhibition center and recreational facilities. The ballot of submission shall be in 86 substantially the following form: 87
- 88 Shall the ...... (name of district) impose a sales tax of one-fourth of one percent to fund the acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation, 89 90 improvement, and promotion of an exhibition center and recreational facilities, for a period of ...... (insert number of years)? 91

92  $\square$  YES  $\square$  NO

- If you are in favor of the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "YES". If you 93 are opposed to the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "NO". 94
- If a majority of the votes cast in the portion of any county that is part of the 95 proposed district favor the proposal, then the sales tax shall become effective in 96 that portion of the county that is part of the proposed district on the first day of 97 the first calendar quarter immediately following the election. If a majority of the

votes cast in the portion of a county that is a part of the proposed district oppose
the proposal, then that portion of such county shall not impose the sales tax
authorized in this section until after the county governing body has submitted
another such sales tax proposal and the proposal is approved by a majority of the
qualified voters voting thereon.

However, if a sales tax proposal is not approved, the governing body of the county shall not resubmit a proposal to the voters pursuant to this section sooner than twelve months from the date of the last proposal submitted pursuant to this section. If the qualified voters in two or more counties that have contiguous districts approve the sales tax proposal, the districts shall combine to become one district.

7. There is hereby created a board of trustees to administer any district created and the expenditure of revenue generated pursuant to this section consisting of four individuals to represent each county approving the district, as provided in this subsection. The governing body of each county located within the district, upon approval of that county's sales tax proposal, shall appoint four members to the board of trustees; at least one shall be an owner of a nonlodging business located within the taxing district, or their designee, at least one shall be an owner of a lodging facility located within the district, or their designee, and all members shall reside in the district except that one nonlodging business owner, or their designee, and one lodging facility owner, or their designee, may reside outside the district. Each trustee shall be at least twenty-five years of age and a resident of this state. Of the initial trustees appointed from each county, two shall hold office for two years, and two shall hold office for four years. Trustees appointed after expiration of the initial terms shall be appointed to a four-year term by the governing body of the county the trustee represents, with

four-year term by the governing body of the county the trustee represents, with the initially appointed trustee to remain in office until a successor is appointed, and shall take office upon being appointed. Each trustee may be reappointed. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner in which the trustee vacating the office was originally appointed. The trustees shall not receive compensation for their services, but may be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses. The board shall elect a chair and other officers necessary for its membership. Trustees may be removed if:

(1) By a two-thirds vote, the board moves for the member's removal and submits such motion to the governing body of the county from which the trustee was appointed; and

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- 135 (2) The governing body of the county from which the trustee was 136 appointed, by a majority vote, adopts the motion for removal.
- 137 8. The board of trustees shall have the following powers, authority, and 138 privileges:
  - (1) To have and use a corporate seal;
  - (2) To sue and be sued, and be a party to suits, actions, and proceedings;
- 141 (3) To enter into contracts, franchises, and agreements with any person 142 or entity, public or private, affecting the affairs of the district, including contracts 143 with any municipality, district, or state, or the United States, and any of their agencies, political subdivisions, or instrumentalities, for the funding, including 144 145 without limitation interest rate exchange or swap agreements, planning, development, construction, acquisition, maintenance, or operation of a single 146 exhibition center and recreational facilities or to assist in such 147 activity. "Recreational facilities" means locations explicitly designated for public 148 use where the primary use of the facility involves participation in hobbies or 149 150 athletic activities;
- 151 (4) To borrow money and incur indebtedness and evidence the same by 152 certificates, notes, or debentures, to issue bonds and use any one or more lawful funding methods the district may obtain for its purposes at such rates of interest 153 154 as the district may determine. Any bonds, notes, and other obligations issued or 155 delivered by the district may be secured by mortgage, pledge, or deed of trust of 156 any or all of the property and income of the district. Every issue of such bonds, 157 notes, or other obligations shall be payable out of property and revenues of the 158 district and may be further secured by other property of the district, which may be pledged, assigned, mortgaged, or a security interest granted for such payment, 159 160 without preference or priority of the first bonds issued, subject to any agreement with the holders of any other bonds pledging any specified property or 161 revenues. Such bonds, notes, or other obligations shall be authorized by 162 163 resolution of the district board, and shall bear such date or dates, and shall 164 mature at such time or times, but not in excess of thirty years, as the resolution 165 shall specify. Such bonds, notes, or other obligations shall be in such 166 denomination, bear interest at such rate or rates, be in such form, either coupon 167 or registered, be issued as current interest bonds, compound interest bonds, 168 variable rate bonds, convertible bonds, or zero coupon bonds, be issued in such manner, be payable in such place or places, and be subject to redemption as such 169 170 resolution may provide, notwithstanding section 108.170, RSMo. The bonds,

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- notes, or other obligations may be sold at either public or private sale, at such interest rates, and at such price or prices as the district shall determine;
- 173 (5) To acquire, transfer, donate, lease, exchange, mortgage, and encumber 174 real and personal property in furtherance of district purposes;
- 175 (6) To refund any bonds, notes, or other obligations of the district without
  176 an election. The terms and conditions of refunding obligations shall be
  177 substantially the same as those of the original issue, and the board shall provide
  178 for the payment of interest at not to exceed the legal rate, and the principal of
  179 such refunding obligations in the same manner as is provided for the payment of
  180 interest and principal of obligations refunded;
  - (7) To have the management, control, and supervision of all the business and affairs of the district, and the construction, installation, operation, and maintenance of district improvements therein; to collect rentals, fees, and other charges in connection with its services or for the use of any of its facilities;
    - (8) To hire and retain agents, employees, engineers, and attorneys;
- 186 (9) To receive and accept by bequest, gift, or donation any kind of 187 property;
- 188 (10) To adopt and amend bylaws and any other rules and regulations not 189 in conflict with the constitution and laws of this state, necessary for the carrying 190 on of the business, objects, and affairs of the board and of the district; and
- 191 (11) To have and exercise all rights and powers necessary or incidental 192 to or implied from the specific powers granted by this section.
  - 9. There is hereby created the "Exhibition Center and Recreational Facility District Sales Tax Trust Fund", which shall consist of all sales tax revenue collected pursuant to this section. The director of revenue shall be custodian of the trust fund, and moneys in the trust fund shall be used solely for the purposes authorized in this section. Moneys in the trust fund shall be considered nonstate funds pursuant to section 15, article IV, Constitution of Missouri. The director of revenue shall invest moneys in the trust fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the trust fund. All sales taxes collected by the director of revenue pursuant to this section on behalf of the district, less one percent for the cost of collection which shall be deposited in the state's general revenue fund after payment of premiums for surety bonds as provided in section 32.087, RSMo, shall be deposited in the trust fund. The director of revenue shall keep accurate records of the amount of moneys in the trust fund which was

collected in the district imposing a sales tax pursuant to this section, and the records shall be open to the inspection of the officers of each district and the general public. Not later than the tenth day of each month, the director of revenue shall distribute all moneys deposited in the trust fund during the preceding month to the district. The director of revenue may authorize refunds from the amounts in the trust fund and credited to the district for erroneous payments and overpayments made, and may redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of the district.

10. The sales tax authorized by this section is in addition to all other sales taxes allowed by law. Except as modified in this section, all provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087, RSMo, apply to the sales tax imposed pursuant to this section.

11. Any sales tax imposed pursuant to this section shall not extend past the initial term approved by the voters unless an extension of the sales tax is submitted to and approved by the qualified voters in each county in the manner provided in this section. Each extension of the sales tax shall be for a period not to exceed twenty years. The ballot of submission for the extension shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the ........ (name of district) extend the sales tax of one-fourth of one percent for a period of ..... (insert number of years) years to fund the acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation, improvement, and promotion of an exhibition center and recreational facilities?

 $\square$  YES  $\square$  NO

230 If you are in favor of the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "YES". If you 231 are opposed to the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "NO".

If a majority of the votes cast favor the extension, then the sales tax shall remain in effect at the rate and for the time period approved by the voters. If a sales tax extension is not approved, the district may submit another sales tax proposal as authorized in this section, but the district shall not submit such a proposal to the voters sooner than twelve months from the date of the last extension submitted.

12. Once the sales tax authorized by this section is abolished or terminated by any means, all funds remaining in the trust fund shall be used solely for the purposes approved in the ballot question authorizing the sales tax. The sales tax shall not be abolished or terminated while the district has any financing or other obligations outstanding; provided that any new financing, debt, or other obligation or any restructuring or refinancing of an existing debt or

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obligation incurred more than ten years after voter approval of the sales tax provided in this section or more than ten years after any voter-approved extension thereof shall not cause the extension of the sales tax provided in this section or cause the final maturity of any financing or other obligations outstanding to be extended. Any funds in the trust fund which are not needed for current expenditures may be invested by the district in the securities described in subdivisions (1) to (12) of subsection 1 of section 30.270, RSMo, or repurchase agreements secured by such securities. If the district abolishes the sales tax, the district shall notify the director of revenue of the action at least ninety days before the effective date of the repeal, and the director of revenue may order retention in the trust fund, for a period of one year, of two percent of the amount collected after receipt of such notice to cover possible refunds or overpayment of the sales tax and to redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such accounts. After one year has elapsed after the effective date of abolition of the sales tax in the district, the director of revenue shall remit the balance in the account to the district and close the account of the district. The director of revenue shall notify the district of each instance of any amount refunded or any check redeemed from receipts due the district.

13. In the event that the district is dissolved or terminated by any means, the governing bodies of the counties in the district shall appoint a person to act as trustee for the district so dissolved or terminated. Before beginning the discharge of duties, the trustee shall take and subscribe an oath to faithfully discharge the duties of the office, and shall give bond with sufficient security, approved by the governing bodies of the counties, to the use of the dissolved or terminated district, for the faithful discharge of duties. The trustee shall have and exercise all powers necessary to liquidate the district, and upon satisfaction of all remaining obligations of the district, shall pay over to the county treasurer of each county in the district and take receipt for all remaining moneys in amounts based on the ratio the levy of each county bears to the total levy for the district in the previous three years or since the establishment of the district, whichever time period is shorter. Upon payment to the county treasurers, the trustee shall deliver to the clerk of the governing body of any county in the district all books, papers, records, and deeds belonging to the dissolved district.

67.2725. For any public meeting where a vote of the governing body is required to implement a tax increase, utilize the power of eminent domain, create a transportation development district or a

community improvement district, or approve a redevelopment project or plan that pledges public funds as financing for the project or plan, the governing body of any county, city, town, or village, or any entity 7 created by such county, city, town, or village, shall give notice 8 conforming with all the requirements of subsection 1 of section 610.020 at least four days before such entity may vote to address such issues, exclusive of weekends and holidays when the facility is closed; 10 provided that this section shall not apply to any votes or discussion 11 12 related to proposed ordinances which require a minimum of two separate readings on different days for their passage. Notwithstanding 13 the provisions of subsection 4 of section 610.020 to the contrary, under 14 no circumstances shall the governing body or entity give less than four 15days notice for any matter subject to the provisions of this section. No 16 vote shall occur until after a public hearing on the matter at which 17 parties in interest and citizens shall have an opportunity to be 18 heard. If the notice required under this section is not properly given, 19 no vote on such issues shall be held until proper notice has been 20 21provided under this section. For the purpose of this section, a tax 22increase shall not include the setting of the annual tax rates provided 23for under sections 67.110 and 137.055.

67.3025. It shall be lawful for any county of the third classification with a township form of government and with more than eight thousand nine hundred but fewer than nine thousand inhabitants to enter into a contract with any private corporation or corporations, or with any corporation now or hereafter engaged in pumping and delivering water at wholesale for domestic consumption. It shall also be lawful for any such county to acquire, own, and hold, with any private corporation in this state, water mains or interests in water mains through which to procure an adequate supply of water for its inhabitants.

67.3050. Sections 67.3050 to 67.3092 shall be known as the 2 "Missouri Law Enforcement District Act".

67.3053. As used in sections 67.3050 to 67.3092, the following terms mean:

- (1) "Approval of the required majority" or "direct voter approval",
   4 a simple majority;
  - (2) "Board", the board of directors of a district;

- 6 (3) "District", a law enforcement district organized under sections 7 67.3050 to 67.3092;
- 8 (4) "Registered voter", any voter registered within the boundaries 9 of the district or proposed district.
- 67.3056. 1. A district may be created to fund, promote, plan, 2 design, construct, improve, maintain and operate one or more projects 3 relating to law enforcement or to assist in such activity.
- 4 2. A district is a political subdivision of the state.
- 3. A district may be created in any county of the first classification with more than thirty-seven thousand but fewer than thirty-seven thousand one hundred inhabitants.
- 67.3059. 1. Whenever the creation of a district is desired, ten percent of the registered voters within the proposed district may file a petition requesting the creation of a district. The petition shall be filed in the circuit court of the county in which the proposed district is located.
- 2. The proposed district area shall be contiguous and may contain any portion of one or more municipalities. Two areas may be considered contiguous if both are adjacent to the shoreline of the same body of water.
- 10 3. The petition shall set forth:
- 11 (1) The name and address of each owner of real property located 12 within the proposed district and registered voter within the proposed 13 district;
- 14 (2) A specific description of the proposed district boundaries, 15 including a map illustrating such boundaries;
- 16 (3) A general description of the purpose or purposes for which 17 the district is being formed; and
  - (4) The name of the proposed district.

4. In the event any owner of real property within the proposed district who is named in the petition or any registered voter does not join in the petition or file an entry of appearance and waiver of service of process in the case, a copy of the petition shall be served upon said owner or registered voter in the manner provided by supreme court rule for the service of petitions generally. Any objections to the petition shall be raised by answer within the time provided by supreme court rule for the filing of an answer to a petition.

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67.3062. 1. Any owner of real property within the proposed district and any registered voter may join in or file a petition supporting, or answer opposing, the creation of the district and seeking a judgment respecting these same issues.

5 2. The court shall hear the case without a jury. If the court determines the petition is defective or the proposed district or its plan 6 of operation is unconstitutional, it shall enter its judgment to that 7 effect and shall refuse to incorporate the district as requested in the pleadings. If the court determines the petition is not legally defective and the proposed district and plan of operation are not 10 unconstitutional, the court shall order the district organized and 11 incorporated and shall approve the plan of operation stated in the 1213 petition.

3. Any party having filed a petition or answer to a petition may appeal the circuit court's order or judgment in the same manner as provided for other appeals. Any order either refusing to incorporate the district or incorporating the district shall be a final judgment for purposes of appeal.

67.3065. The costs of filing and defending the petition and all publication and incidental costs incurred in obtaining circuit court certification of the petition for voter approval shall be paid by the petitioners. If a district is organized under sections 67.3050 to 67.3092, the petitioners may be reimbursed for such costs out of the revenues received by the district.

67.3068. A district created under sections 67.3050 to 67.3092 shall be governed by a board of directors consisting of five members to be elected as provided in section 67.3071.

67.3071. 1. Within thirty days after the order declaring the district organized has become final, the circuit clerk of the county in which the petition was filed shall give notice by causing publication to be made once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county, the last publication of which shall be at least ten days before the day of the meeting required by this section, to call a meeting of registered voters within the district at a day and hour specified in a public place in the county in which the petition was filed for the purpose of electing a board of five directors, two to serve one year, two to serve two years, and one to serve three years, to be

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11 composed of registered voters of the district.

2. The attendees, when assembled, shall organize by electing a thairman and secretary of the meeting. The secretary shall conduct the election.

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- 15 3. Upon completion of the terms of the initial directors under subsection 1 of this section, each successor director shall serve for a 16 term of three years and until such director's successor is duly elected 17and qualified. Successor directors shall be elected in the same manner 18 as the initial directors at a meeting of the registered voters called by 19 the board. The remaining directors shall have the authority to elect an 20interim director to complete any unexpired term of a director caused 21by resignation or disqualification. 22
  - 4. Directors shall be at least twenty-one years of age.

67.3074. 1. The board shall possess and exercise all of the district's legislative and executive powers.

- 2. Within thirty days after the election of the initial directors, the board shall meet. At its first meeting and after each election of new board members the board shall elect a chairman, a secretary, a treasurer and such other officers as it deems necessary from its members. A director may fill more than one office, except that a director may not fill both the office of chairman and secretary.
- 3. The board may employ such employees as it deems necessary; provided however, that the board shall not employ any employee who is related within the third degree by blood or marriage to a member of the board.
- 4. At the first meeting, the board, by resolution, shall define the first and subsequent fiscal years of the district, and shall adopt a corporate seal.
- 5. A simple majority of the board shall constitute a quorum. If a quorum exists, a majority of those voting shall have the authority to act in the name of the board, and approve any board resolution.
- 6. Each director shall devote such time to the duties of the office as his or her faithful discharge may require and may be reimbursed for such director's actual expenditures in the performance of such director's duties on behalf of the district.
- 67.3077. A district may receive and use funds for the purposes of planning, designing, constructing, reconstructing, maintaining and

3 operating one or more projects relating to law enforcement. Such

4 funds may be derived from any funding method which is authorized by

5 sections 67.3050 to 67.3092 and from any other source, including but not

6 limited to funds from federal sources, the state of Missouri or an

agency of the state, a political subdivision of the state, or private

8 sources.

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67.3080. 1. If approved by at least four-sevenths of the registered voters voting on the question in the district, the district may impose a property tax in an amount not to exceed the annual rate of thirty cents on the hundred dollars assessed valuation. The district board may levy a property tax rate lower than its approved tax rate ceiling and may increase that lowered tax rate to a level not exceeding the tax rate ceiling approved by the voters without new voter approval. The property tax shall be uniform throughout the district.

9 **2.** The ballot of submission shall be substantially in the following 10 form:

Shall the ....... Law Enforcement District impose a property tax upon all real and tangible personal property within the district at a rate of not more than ....... (insert amount) cents per hundred dollars assessed valuation for the purpose of providing revenue for the development of a project (or projects) in the district (insert general description of the project or projects, if necessary)?

17  $\square$  YES  $\square$  NO

18 If you are in favor of the question, place an "X" in the box opposite 19 "YES". If you are opposed to the question, place an "X" in the box 20 opposite "NO".

If four-sevenths of the votes cast on the proposal by the registered 21 voters voting thereon are in favor of the proposal, then the tax 22authorized in this section shall be in effect. If a four-sevenths of the 2324votes cast by the registered voters voting are opposed to the proposal, then the board of the law enforcement district shall have no power to 25impose the tax authorized in this section until such board resubmits 26another proposal to authorize the board of the law enforcement district 27to impose the tax authorized by this section and such proposal is 28approved by four-sevenths of the registered voters voting thereon. 29

3. The county collector of each county in which the district is

partially or entirely located shall collect the property taxes and special 32benefit assessments made upon all real property and tangible personal property within that county and the district, in the same manner as other property taxes are collected. 34

4. Every county collector having collected or received district property taxes shall, on or before the fifteenth day of each month and 36 after deducting his or her commissions, remit to the treasurer of that 37district the amount collected or received by him or her prior to the 38 39 first day of the month. Upon receipt of such money, the district treasurer shall execute a receipt therefor, which he or she shall 40 forward or deliver to the collector. The district treasurer shall deposit such sums into the district treasury, credited to the appropriate project 42or purpose. The collector and district treasurer shall make final 43settlement of the district account and commissions owing, not less than 44 once each year, if necessary.

67.3081. 1. The district board, when presented with a petition signed by at least ten percent of the registered voters, calling for an election to repeal the tax under section 67.3080, shall submit the question to the voters. The ballot of submission shall be in substantially the following form:

6 Shall ..... (insert name of law enforcement district) repeal the property tax upon all real and tangible personal property within the district now in effect in the ...... (insert name of law enforcement district) for the purpose of providing revenue for the development of a project or projects in the district? 10

 $\square$  YES  $\square$  NO 11

If you are in favor of the question, place an "X" in the box opposite 12"Yes". If you are opposed to the question, place an "X" in the box 13 opposite "No". 14

15 2. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the registered voters of the district voting thereon are in favor of repeal, 16 that repeal shall become effective December thirty-first of the calendar 17year in which such repeal was approved.

67.3083. 1. A district may contract and incur obligations appropriate to accomplish its purposes.

3 2. A district may enter into any lease or lease-purchase

4 agreement for or with respect to any real or personal property 5 necessary or convenient for its purposes.

- 6 3. A district may borrow money for its purposes at such rates of 7 interest as the district may determine.
- 4. A district may enter into labor agreements, establish all bid conditions, decide all contract awards, pay all contractors and generally supervise the operation of the district.

67.3086. The district may contract with a federal agency, a state or its agencies and political subdivisions, a corporation, partnership or individual regarding funding, promotion, planning, designing, constructing, improving, maintaining, or operating a project or to assist in such activity; provided however, that any contract providing for the overall management and operation of the district shall only be with a governmental entity or a not for profit corporation.

67.3089. In addition to all other powers granted by sections 67.3050 to 67.3092 the district shall have the following general powers:

- 3 (1) To contract with the county sheriff's department for the 4 provision of services;
- 5 (2) To sue and be sued in its own name, and to receive service of 6 process, which shall be served upon the district secretary;
  - (3) To fix compensation of its employees and contractors;
- 8 (4) To purchase any personal property necessary or convenient 9 for its activities;
- 10 (5) To collect and disburse funds for its activities; and
- 11 (6) To exercise such other implied powers necessary or 12 convenient for the district to accomplish its purposes which are not 13 inconsistent with its express powers.
- 67.3092. 1. The district may obtain such insurance as it deems appropriate, considering its legal limits of liability, to protect itself, its officers and its employees from any potential liability and may also obtain such other types of insurance as it deems necessary to protect against loss of its real or personal property of any kind. The cost of this insurance shall be charged against the project.
- 2. The district may also require contractors performing sometimes construction or maintenance work on the project and companies providing operational and management services to obtain liability insurance having the district, its directors and employees as additional

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- 11 named insureds.
- 3. The district may self-insure if it is unable to obtain liability insurance coverage at a rate which is economically feasible to the district, considering its resources. However, the district shall not attempt to self-insure for its potential liabilities unless it finds that it has sufficient funds available to cover any anticipated judgments or settlements and still complete its project without interruption.
  - 68.025. 1. Every local and regional port authority, approved as a political subdivision of the state, shall have the following powers to:
- 3 (1) Confer with any similar body created under laws of this or any other 4 state for the purpose of adopting a comprehensive plan for the future 5 development and improvement of its port districts;
- 6 (2) Consider and adopt detailed and comprehensive plans for future 7 development and improvement of its port districts and to coordinate such plans 8 with regional and state programs;
- 9 (3) Establish a port improvement district in accordance with this 10 chapter;
- 11 (4) Carry out any of the projects enumerated in subdivision (16) 12 of section 68.205;
- (5) Within the boundaries of any established port improvement 13 district, to levy either a sales and use tax or a real property tax, or 14 both, for the purposes of paying any part of the cost of a project 15benefiting property in a port improvement district; except that no port 16 17improvement district real property tax may be levied on any property, real, or personal, which is assessed pursuant to sections 151.010 to 18 151.340, unless such real property tax levy is agreed to in writing by 19 the property's owner; 20
  - (6) Pledge both revenues generated by any port improvement district and any other port authority revenue source to the repayment of any outstanding obligations;
- (7) Either jointly with a similar body, or separately, recommend to the proper departments of the government of the United States, or any state or subdivision thereof, or to any other body, the carrying out of any public improvement for the benefit of its port districts;
- [(4)] (8) Provide for membership in any official, industrial, commercial, or trade association, or any other organization concerned with such purposes, for

- 30 receptions of officials or others as may contribute to the advancement of its port
- 31 districts and any industrial development therein, and for such other public
- 32 relations activities as will promote the same, and such activities shall be
- 33 considered a public purpose;
- 34 [(5)] (9) Represent its port districts before all federal, state and local 35 agencies;
- 36 [(6)] (10) Cooperate with other public agencies and with industry,
- 37 business, and labor in port district improvement matters;
- [(7)] (11) Enter into any agreement with any other states, agencies,
- 39 authorities, commissions, municipalities, persons, corporations, or the United
- 40 States, to effect any of the provisions contained in this chapter;
- 41 [(8)] (12) Approve the construction of all wharves, piers, bulkheads,
- 42 jetties, or other structures;
- [(9)] (13) Prevent or remove, or cause to be removed, obstructions in
- 44 harbor areas, including the removal of wrecks, wharves, piers, bulkheads,
- 45 derelicts, jetties or other structures endangering the health and general welfare
- 46 of the port districts; in case of the sinking of a facility from any cause, such
- 47 facility or vessel shall be removed from the harbor at the expense of its owner or
- 48 agent so that it shall not obstruct the harbor;
- 49 [(10)] (14) Recommend the relocation, change, or removal of dock lines
- 50 and shore or harbor lines;
- 51 [(11)] (15) Acquire, own, construct, redevelop, lease, maintain, and
- 52 conduct land reclamation and resource recovery [with respect to unimproved
- 53 land], including the removal of sand, rock, or gravel, residential
- 54 developments, commercial developments, mixed-use developments, recreational
- 55 facilities, industrial parks, industrial facilities, and terminals, terminal facilities,
- 56 warehouses and any other type port facility;
- [(12)] (16) Acquire, own, lease, sell or otherwise dispose of interest in
- 58 and to real property and improvements situate thereon and in personal property
- 59 necessary to fulfill the purposes of the port authority;
- 60 [(13)] (17) Acquire rights-of-way and property of any kind or nature
- 61 within its port districts necessary for its purposes. Every port authority shall
- 62 have the right and power to acquire the same by purchase, negotiation, or by
- 63 condemnation, and should it elect to exercise the right of eminent domain,
- 64 condemnation proceedings shall be maintained by and in the name of the port
- 35 authority, and it may proceed in the manner provided by the laws of this state for

- any county or municipality. The power of eminent domain shall not apply to property actively being used in relation to or in conjunction with river trade or commerce, unless such use is by a port authority pursuant to a lease in which
- 69 event the power of eminent domain shall apply;
- 70 [(14)] (18) Contract and be contracted with, and to sue and be sued;
- 71 [(15)] (19) Accept gifts, grants, loans or contributions from the United
- 72 States of America, the state of Missouri, political subdivisions, municipalities,
- 73 foundations, other public or private agencies, individual, partnership or
- 74 corporations;
- 75 [(16)] (20) Employ such managerial, engineering, legal, technical,
- 76 clerical, accounting, advertising, stenographic, and other assistance as it may
- 77 deem advisable. The port authority may also contract with independent
- 78 contractors for any of the foregoing assistance;
- 79 [(17)] (21) Improve navigable and nonnavigable areas as regulated by
- 80 federal statute;
- 81 [(18)] (22) Disburse funds for its lawful activities and fix salaries and
- 82 wages of its employees; and
- [(19)] (23) Adopt, alter or repeal its own bylaws, rules and regulations
- 84 governing the manner in which its business may be transacted; however, said
- 85 bylaws, rules and regulations shall not exceed the powers granted to the port
- 86 authority by this chapter.
- 2. In implementing its powers, the port authority shall have the power to
- 88 enter into agreements with private operators or public entities for the joint
- 89 development, redevelopment, and reclamation of property within a port district
- 90 or for other uses to fulfill the purposes of the port authority.
  - 68.035. 1. The state may make grants to a state port fund, as
  - 2 appropriated by the general assembly, to be allocated by the department of
  - 3 transportation to local port authorities or regional port coordinating
  - 4 agencies. These grants, administered on a nonmatching basis, could be used for
  - 5 managerial, engineering, legal, research, promotion, planning and any other
  - 6 expenses.
  - 7 2. In addition the state may make capital improvement matching grants
  - 8 contributing eighty percent of the funds and local port authorities contributing
    - twenty percent of the funds for specific [projects] undertakings of port
- 10 development such as land acquisitions, construction, terminal facility
- 11 development, port improvement projects, and other related port

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- facilities. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any matching grants awarded by the Missouri highways and transportation commission under the Port Capital Improvement Program shall be transportation related.
- 3. The grants provided herein may be used as the local share in applyingfor other grant programs.
- 68.040. 1. Every local and regional port authority, approved as a political subdivision of the state, may from time to time issue its negotiable revenue bonds or notes in such principal amounts as, in its opinion, shall be necessary to provide sufficient funds for achieving its purposes, including the construction of port facilities and the financing of port improvement projects; establish reserves to secure such bonds and notes; and make other expenditures, incident and necessary to carry out its purposes and powers.
- 8 2. This state shall not be liable on any notes or bonds of any port 9 authority. Any such notes or bonds shall not be a debt of the state and shall 10 contain on the faces thereof a statement to such effect.
- 3. No commissioner of any port authority or any authorized person executing port authority notes or bonds shall be liable personally on said notes or bonds or shall be subject to any personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance thereof.
  - 4. The notes and bonds of every port authority are securities in which all public officers and bodies of this state and all political subdivisions and municipalities, all insurance companies and associations, and other persons carrying on an insurance business, all banks, trust companies, saving associations, savings and loan associations, credit unions, investment companies, all administrators, guardians, executors, trustees, and other fiduciaries, and all other persons whatsoever, who now or may hereafter, be authorized to invest in notes and bonds or other obligations of this state, may properly and legally invest funds, including capital, in their control or belonging to them.
  - 5. No port authority shall be required to pay any taxes or any assessments whatsoever to this state or to any political subdivisions, municipality or other governmental agency of this state. The notes and bonds of every port authority and the income therefrom shall, at all times, be exempt from any taxes and any assessments, except for death and gift taxes and taxes on transfers.
  - 6. Every port authority shall have the powers and be governed by the procedures now or hereafter conferred upon or applicable to the environmental improvement authority, chapter 260, RSMo, relating to the manner of issuance

- 32 of revenue bonds and notes, and the port authority shall exercise all such powers
- 33 and adhere to all such procedures insofar as they are consistent with the
- 34 necessary and proper undertaking of its purposes.
  - 68.057. Any expenditure made by a port authority, as defined in section 68.205, that is over twenty-five thousand dollars, including professional service contracts, shall be competitively bid.
- has no outstanding obligations, the legislative body or county commission of a city or county, in which a local port authority is situated, votes, by majority, to dissolve said port authority, the local port authority shall be dissolved effective the date of approval of the dissolution by the highways and transportation commission of the state. If, at any time, all of the legislative bodies or county commissions of members of a regional port authority vote, by majority, to dissolve the regional port authority, it shall be dissolved effective the date of the approval of dissolution by the highways and transportation commission of the state. In the event of dissolution of a local or regional port authority, all funds and other assets shall be distributed among the cities and counties, who were members, on a pro rata basis.
  - 68.200. Sections 68.200 to 68.260 shall be known and may be cited as the "Port Improvement District Act".
  - 68.205. As used in sections 68.200 to 68.260, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following terms shall mean:
- 3 (1) "Act", the port improvement district act, sections 68.200 to 4 68.260;
  - (2) "Approval", for purposes of elections pursuant to this act, a simple majority of those qualified voters casting votes in any election;
- 7 (3) "Board", the board of port authority commissioners for the 8 particular port authority that desires to establish or has established a 9 district;
- 10 (4) "Director of revenue", the director of the department of 11 revenue of the state of Missouri;
- 12 (5) "District" or "port improvement district", an area designated 13 by the port authority which is located within its port district 14 boundaries at the time of establishment;
- 15 (6) "Disposal of solid waste or sewage", the entire process of 16 storage, collection, transportation, processing, and disposal of solid

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17 wastes or sewage;

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- 18 (7) "Election authority", the election authority having 19 jurisdiction over the area in which the boundaries of the district are 20 located under chapter 115;
  - (8) "Energy conservation", the reduction of energy consumption;
- 22 (9) "Energy efficiency", the increased productivity or 23 effectiveness of the use of energy resources, the reduction of energy 24 consumption, or the use of renewable energy sources;
- (10) "Obligations", revenue bonds and notes issued by a port authority and any obligations for the repayment of any money obtained by a port authority from any public or private source along with any associated financing costs, including, but not limited to, the costs of issuance, capitalized interest, and debt service;
- 30 (11) "Owner", the individual or individuals or entity or entities 31 who own a fee interest in real property that is located within the 32 boundaries of a district based upon the recorded real estate records of 33 the county recorder, or the city recorder of deeds if the district is 34 located in a city not within a county, as of the thirtieth day prior to any 35 action;
  - (12) "Petition", a petition to establish a port improvement district within the port district boundaries or a petition to make a substantial change to an existing district;
  - (13) "Pollution", the existence of any noxious substance in the air or waters or on the lands of the state in sufficient quantity and of such amounts, characteristics, and duration as to injure or harm the public health or welfare or animal life or property;
- (14) "Port authority", a political subdivision established pursuant to this chapter;
- (15) "Port district boundaries", the boundaries of any port authority on file with the clerk of the county commission, city clerk, or clerk of the legislative or governing body of the county as applicable, which became effective upon approval by the highways and transportation commission of the state of Missouri;
- 50 (16) "Project" or "port improvement project", with respect to any 51 property within a port improvement district, or benefiting property 52 within a port improvement district:
- 53 (a) Providing for, or contracting for the provision of,

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- environmental cleanup, including the disposal of solid waste, services
   to brownfields, or other polluted real property;
- 56 (b) Providing for, or contracting for the provision of, energy 57 conservation or increased energy efficiency within any building, 58 structure, or facility;
- (c) Providing for, or contracting for the provision of, wetland creation, preservation, or relocation;
  - (d) The construction of any building, structure, or facility determined by the port authority as essential in developing energy resources, preventing, reducing, or eliminating pollution, or providing water facilities or the disposal of solid waste;
  - (e) Modifications to, or the relocation of, any existing building, structure, or facility that has been acquired or constructed, or which is to be acquired or constructed for the purpose of developing energy resources, preventing, reducing, or eliminating pollution, or providing water facilities or the disposal of solid waste;
- (f) The acquisition of real property determined by the port authority to be significant in, or in the furtherance of, the history, architecture, archeology, or culture of the United States, the state of Missouri, or its political subdivisions;
  - (g) The operation, maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, or reconstruction of any existing public or private building, structure, or facility determined by the port authority to be significant in, or in the furtherance of, the history, architecture, archeology, or culture of the United States, the state of Missouri, or its political subdivisions;
- (h) The construction of any new building, structure, or facility that is determined by the port authority to be significant in, or in the furtherance of, the history, architecture, archeology, or culture of the United States, the state of Missouri, or its political subdivisions;
  - (17) "Qualified project costs", include any and all reasonable costs incurred or estimated to be incurred by a port authority, or a person or entity authorized by a port authority, in furtherance of a port improvement project, which costs may include, but are not limited to:
    - (a) Costs of studies, plans, surveys, and specifications;
- (b) Professional service costs, including, but not limited to, 89 architectural, engineering, legal, research, marketing, financial, 90 planning, consulting, and special services, including professional

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- 91 service costs necessary or incident to determining the feasibility or 92 practicability of any project and carrying out the same;
- 93 (c) Administrative fees and costs of a port authority in carrying 94 out any of the purposes of this act;
  - (d) Property assembly costs, including, but not limited to, acquisition of land and other property and improvements, real or personal, or rights or interests therein, demolition of buildings and structures, and the clearing or grading of land, machinery, and equipment relating to any project, including the cost of demolishing or removing any existing structures;
  - (e) Costs of operating, rehabilitating, reconstructing, maintaining, and repairing existing buildings, structures, or fixtures;
    - (f) Costs of constructing new buildings, structures, or fixtures;
- 104 (g) Costs of constructing, operating, rehabilitating, 105 reconstructing, maintaining, and repairing public works or 106 improvements;
  - (h) Financing costs, including, but not limited to, all necessary and incidental expenses related to the port authority's issuance of obligations, which may include capitalized interest on any such obligations and reasonable reserves related to any such obligations;
  - (i) All or a portion of the port authority's capital costs resulting from a port improvement project necessarily incurred or to be incurred in furtherance of a port improvement project, to the extent the port authority accepts and approves such costs; and
- (j) Relocation costs, to the extent that a port authority determines that relocation costs shall be paid, or are required to be paid, by federal or state law;
- 118 (18) "Qualified voters", for the purposes of an election for the 119 approval of a real property tax or a sales and use tax:
  - (a) Registered voters residing within the district; or
- (b) If no registered voters reside within the district, the owners of one or more parcels of real property within the district, which would be subject to such real property taxes or sales and use taxes, as applicable, based upon the recorded real estate records of the county recorder, or the city recorder of deeds if the district is located in a city not within a county, as of the thirtieth day prior to the date of the applicable election;

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- 128 (19) "Registered voters", persons who reside within the district 129 and who are qualified and registered to vote pursuant to chapter 115 130 as determined by the election authority as of the thirtieth day prior to 131 the date of the applicable election;
- 132 (20) "Respondent", the Missouri highways and transportation 133 commission, each property owner within the proposed district, the municipality or municipalities within which the proposed district is 134 located, the county or counties within which the proposed district is 135136 located, and any other political subdivision within the boundaries of 137 the proposed port improvement district, except the petitioning port 138 authority;
- 139 (21) "Revenues", all rents, revenues from any levied real property tax and sales and use tax, charges and other income received by a port 140authority in connection with any project, including any gift, grant, 141142loan, or appropriation received by the port authority with respect 143 thereto;
- (22) "Substantial changes", with respect to an established port 144 145 improvement district, the addition or removal of real property to or 146 from the port improvement district and any changes to the approved 147 district funding mechanism; and
- (23) "Water facilities", any facilities for the furnishing and treatment of water for industrial, commercial, agricultural, or 149community purposes including, but not limited to, wells, reservoirs, 151dams, pumping stations, water lines, sewer lines, treatment plants, stabilization ponds, storm sewers, storm water detention and retention facilities, and related equipment and machinery. 153
  - 68.210. 1. A port authority may establish one or more port improvement districts within its port district boundaries for the purpose of funding qualified project costs associated with an approved port improvement project. In order to form a district or to make substantial changes to an existing district, the board shall:
  - 6 (1) Draft a petition in accordance with subsection 2 of this section; 7
    - (2) Hold a public hearing in accordance with section 68.215;
- 9 (3) Subsequent to the public hearing, approve by resolution the draft petition containing any approved changes and amendments 10 deemed necessary or desirable by a majority of the board members;

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- 12 (4) File the approved draft petition in the circuit court of the 13 county where the port improvement district is located, requesting the 14 creation of a port improvement district in accordance with sections 15 68.200 to 68.260; and
  - (5) Within thirty days of the circuit court's certification of the petition, and establishment of the district, file a copy of the board's resolution approving the petition, the certified petition, and the circuit court judgment certifying the petition and establishing the district with the Missouri highways and transportation commission.
  - 2. A petition is proper for consideration and approval by the board and the circuit court if, at the time of such approval, it has been signed by property owners collectively owning more than sixty percent per capita of all owners of real property within the boundaries of the proposed district and contains the following information:
- 26 (1) The legal description of the proposed district, including a 27 map illustrating the legal boundaries. The proposed district shall be 28 contiguous and may contain all or any portion of one or more 29 municipalities and counties. Property separated only by public streets, 30 easements or rights-of-way, or connected by a single public street, 31 easement, or right-of-way shall be considered contiguous;
- 32 (2) A district name designation which shall be set out in the 33 following format:
  - (a) The name of the Missouri county or municipality in which the port district boundaries are filed;
    - (b) The words "port improvement district"; and
- 37 (c) The district designation number, beginning at "1" for the first 38 district formed by that specific port authority, and progressing 39 consecutively upward, irrespective of the year established;
- 40 (3) A description of the proposed project or projects for which 41 the district is being formed, and the estimated qualified project costs 42 of such projects;
- (4) The maximum rate or rates and duration of any proposed real property tax or sales and use tax, or both, as applicable, needed to fund the project;
- 46 (5) The estimated revenues projected to be generated by any 47 such tax or taxes;
- 48 (6) The name and address of each respondent;

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- 49 (7) A statement that the proposed district shall not be an undue 50 burden on any owner of property within the district and is not unjust 51 or unreasonable;
- 52 (8) A request that the circuit court certify the projects pursuant 53 to the act, approve the proposed real property tax or sales and use tax, 54 or both, as applicable, and establish the district.
- 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 68.200 to 68.260 to the contrary, a port authority located within any county of the first classification with more than one hundred eighty-four thousand but fewer than one hundred eighty-eight thousand inhabitants shall not have the authority to establish any port improvement district within its port district boundaries.
  - 68.215. 1. Not more than ten days prior to the submission of the petition to the circuit court, the port authority shall hold or cause to be held a public hearing on the proposed project or projects, proposed real property tax or sales and use tax, or both, as applicable, and the establishment of the proposed district and shall give notice of the public hearing in the manner provided in subsection 3 of this section. All reasonable protests, objections, and endorsements shall be heard at the public hearing.
  - 2. The public hearing may be continued to another date without further notice other than a motion to be entered on the official port authority meeting minutes fixing the date, time, and place of the continuance of the public hearing.
- 13 3. Notice shall be provided by both publication mailing. Notice by publication shall be given by publication in a 14newspaper of general circulation within the municipality or county in which the port authority is located at least once not more than fifteen, but not less than ten, days prior to the date of the public 17hearing. Notice by mail shall be given not more than thirty, but not 18 less than twenty, days prior to the date of the public hearing by 19 sending the notice via registered or certified United States mail with 20a return receipt attached to the address of record of each owner within 21the boundaries of the proposed district. The published and mailed notices shall include the following: 23
  - (1) The date, time, and place of the public hearing;
- 25 (2) A statement that a petition for the establishment of a district

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26 has been drafted for public hearing by the board;

- (3) The boundaries of the proposed district by street location, or other readily identifiable means if no street location exists, and a map illustrating the proposed boundaries;
- (4) A brief description of the projects proposed to be undertaken, the estimated cost thereof, and the proposed method of financing such costs by a real property tax or sales and use tax, or both, as applicable;
- (5) A statement that a copy of the petition is available for review at the office of the port authority during regular business hours;
  - (6) The address of the port authority's office; and
- 36 (7) A statement that all interested persons shall be given an opportunity to be heard at the public hearing.
- 68.220. 1. Within thirty days after the petition is filed, the circuit court clerk shall serve a copy of the petition on the respondents who shall have thirty days after receipt of service to file an answer stating agreement with or opposition to the creation of the district. If any respondent files its answer opposing the creation of the district, it shall 5 6 recite legal reasons why the petition is defective, why the proposed 7 district is illegal or unconstitutional, or why the proposed method for funding the district is illegal or unconstitutional. The respondent shall ask the court for a declaratory judgment respecting these issues. The answer of each respondent shall be served on each petitioner and every 10 11 other respondent named in the petition. Any resident or taxpayer within the proposed district not qualifying as a respondent may join in 12 or file a petition supporting or answer opposing the creation of the 13 district and seeking a declaratory judgment respecting these same 14 issues within thirty days after the date notice is last published by the 15 circuit clerk pursuant to section 68.225. 16
- 2. The court shall hear the case without a jury. If the court shall 17 thereafter determine the petition is defective or the proposed district 18 is illegal or unconstitutional, or shall be an undue burden on any owner 19 of property within the district or is unjust and unreasonable, it shall 20 enter its declaratory judgment to that effect and shall refuse to make 2122the certifications requested in the pleadings. If the court determines that any proposed funding method is illegal or unconstitutional, it shall 23enter its judgment striking that funding method in whole or in part. If 24the court determines the petition is not legally defective and the 25

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proposed district and method of funding are neither illegal nor unconstitutional, the court shall enter its judgment to that effect. The court shall then certify the single question regarding the proposed real property tax or sales and use tax, or both, as applicable, needed to fund the project for voter approval. If no objections to the petition are timely filed, the court may make such certifications based upon the pleadings before it without any hearing.

3. Any party having filed an answer or petition may appeal the circuit court's order or declaratory judgment in the same manner provided for other appeals.

68.225. The circuit court clerk in whose office the petition was filed shall give notice to the public by causing one or more newspapers of general circulation serving the counties or portions thereof contained in the proposed district to publish once a week for four consecutive weeks a notice substantially in the following form:

## NOTICE OF PETITION TO CREATE A PORT IMPROVEMENT

## 7 DISTRICT

Notice is hereby given to all persons residing or owning property in district boundaries), within the state of Missouri, that a petition has been filed asking that a port improvement district by the name of "....." be formed for the purpose of 13 developing the following projects: (here summarize the proposed project or projects). A copy of this petition is on file and available at 1416 located at ....., Missouri. You are notified to join in or file your own petition supporting or answer opposing the creation of the port improvement district and requesting a declaratory 19 judgment, as required by law, no later than the ....... day of 20 defective or proposed port improvement district or its funding method, 21as set forth in the petition, is illegal or unconstitutional and should not 22be approved as directed by this court. 23

24 .....

25 Clerk of the Circuit Court of ...... County

68.230. 1. Upon the port authority's own initiative, and after proper notice being provided and a public hearing being conducted in

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accordance with subsection 2 of this section, any district may be terminated by a resolution of the board, provided that there are no outstanding obligations secured in any way by district revenues produced from such district. A copy of such resolution shall be filed with the Missouri highways and transportation commission within thirty days of its passage.

- 2. The public hearing required by this section shall be held and notice of such public hearing shall be given in the manner set forth in section 68.215. The notice shall contain the following information:
  - (1) The date, time, and place of the public hearing;
- 13 (2) A statement that the port authority proposes a resolution 14 terminating the district; and
- 15 (3) A statement that all interested parties will be given an 16 opportunity to be heard.
  - 3. Notwithstanding the requirements of this section, if the port authority that has formed the district is dissolved in accordance with this chapter, the district shall automatically be terminated, and any taxes levied shall simultaneously be repealed, except that this subsection shall not apply in such instance when a local port authority is dissolved pursuant to subsection 6 of section 68.060 in order to consolidate into a regional port authority.
- 68.235. 1. For the purposes of providing funds to pay all, or any portion of, the qualified project costs associated with any approved project, subsequent to the establishment of a district pursuant to this act, and subsequent to the circuit court's certification of a question regarding any proposed real property tax needed to fund a project, a 5 port authority may levy by resolution a tax upon real property within the boundaries of the district; provided however, no such resolution shall be final nor shall it take effect until the qualified voters approve, 8 by mail-in ballot election conducted in accordance with section 68.255, the circuit court's certified question regarding such proposed real 10 property tax. If a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters 11 voting on the proposed real property tax are in favor of the tax, then 12the resolution shall become effective. If a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters voting are opposed to the real property tax, then 14 the resolution seeking to levy the real property tax shall be deemed to 15 be null and void on the date on which the election may no longer be 16

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challenged pursuant to section 68.255. The port authority may levy a 17 real property tax rate lower than the tax rate ceiling approved by the qualified voters pursuant to subsection 1 of this section and may, by 20resolution, increase that lowered tax rate to a level not exceeding the 21 tax rate ceiling without approval of the qualified voters.

2. The ballot shall be substantially in the following form:

23Shall the ...... (insert name of district) impose a real property tax upon (all real property) within the district 2425at a rate of not more than ...... (insert amount) dollars per hundred dollars assessed valuation for a period of ...... (insert 26number) years from the date on which such tax is first imposed for the 2728purpose of providing revenue for ...... (insert general 29description of project or projects) in the district?

 $\square$  YES 30  $\square$  NO

If you are in favor of the question, place an "X" in the box opposite 31 32"YES". If you are opposed to the question, place an "X" in the box 33 opposite "NO".

3. A port authority may repeal or amend by resolution any real property tax imposed pursuant to this section before the expiration date of such real property tax unless the repeal or amendment of such real property tax will impair the port authority's ability to repay any obligations the port authority has incurred to pay any part of the cost of a port improvement project.

68.240. 1. The county collector of each county in which the district is located, or the collector for the city in which the district is 3 located if the district is located in a city not within a county, shall collect the real property tax made upon all real property within that county and district, in the same manner as other real property taxes are collected.

2. Every county or municipal collector and treasurer having collected or received district real property taxes shall, on or before the fifteenth day of each month and after deducting the reasonable and actual cost of such collection but not to exceed one percent of the total amount collected, remit to the port authority the amount collected or 11 received by the port authority prior to the first day of such 13 month. Upon receipt of such money, the port authority shall execute

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a receipt therefor, which shall be forwarded or delivered to the county collector or city treasurer who collected such money. The port authority shall deposit such sums which are designated for a specific project into a special trust fund to be expended solely for such purpose, or to the port authority treasury if such sums are not designated. The county or municipal collector or treasurer, and port authority shall make final settlement of the port authority account and costs owing, not less than once each year, if necessary.

3. Upon the expiration of any real property tax adopted pursuant to this section which is designated for a specific project, all funds remaining in the special trust fund shall continue to be used solely for the specific purpose designated in the ballot adopted by the qualified voters. Any funds in such special trust fund which are not needed for current expenditures may be invested by the port authority pursuant to applicable laws relating to the investment of other port authority funds and the port authority may use such funds for other approved port improvement projects.

68.245. 1. For the purposes of providing funds to pay all, or any portion of, the qualified project costs associated with any approved project, subsequent to the establishment of a district pursuant to this act, and subsequent to the circuit court's certification of a question regarding any proposed sales and use tax needed to fund a project, a port authority may levy by resolution a district wide sales and use tax on all retail sales made in such district which are subject to taxation pursuant to sections 144.010 to 144.525, except sales of motor vehicles, trailers, boats or outboard motors, and sales to or from public utilities. Any sales and use tax imposed pursuant to this section may 11 be imposed in increments of one-eighth of one percent, up to a maximum of one percent; except that, no resolution adopted pursuant 12to this section shall be final nor shall it take effect until the qualified 13 voters approve, by mail-in ballot election conducted in accordance with 14section 68.250, the circuit court's certified question regarding such 15 proposed sales and use tax. If a majority of the votes cast by the 16 17qualified voters on the proposed sales and use tax are in favor of the sales and use tax, then the resolution shall become effective. If a 18 majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters are opposed to the 19 sales and use tax, then the resolution seeking to levy the sales and use 20

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tax shall be deemed null and void on the date on which the election 2122may no longer be challenged pursuant to section 68.255.

2. The ballot shall be substantially in the following form:

24 Shall the ...... (insert name of district) impose a district wide sales and use tax at the maximum rate of 25..... (insert amount) for a period of ...... (insert number) years 26 27from the date on which such tax is first imposed for the purpose of providing revenue for ...... (insert general 28description of project or projects)? 29

30  $\square$  YES  $\square$  NO

If you are in favor of the question, place an "X" in the box opposite 31 32 "YES". If you are opposed to the question, place an "X" in the box 33 opposite "NO".

- 3. Within ten days after the qualified voters have approved the imposition of the sales and use tax, the port authority shall, in accordance with section 32.087, notify the director of revenue. The sales and use tax authorized by this section shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notice of the adoption of such sales and use tax.
- 4. The director of revenue shall collect any sales and use tax 40 pursuant to section 32.087. 41
- 5. In each district in which a sales and use tax is imposed pursuant to this section, every retailer shall add such additional tax 44 imposed by the port authority to such retailer's sale price, and when so added such tax shall constitute a part of the purchase price, shall be a debt of the purchaser to the retailer until paid and shall be recoverable at law in the same manner as the purchase price.
- 6. The penalties provided in sections 144.010 to 144.525 shall 48 apply to violations of this section. 49
- 7. All revenue received by the port authority from a sales and use tax imposed pursuant to this section which is designated for a specific project shall be deposited into a special trust fund to be expended solely for such purpose, or to the port authority's treasury if such sums are not designated. Upon the expiration of any sales and use tax adopted pursuant to this section, all funds remaining in the special 56 trust fund shall continue to be used solely for the specific purpose

designated in the ballot adopted by the qualified voters. Any funds in such special trust fund which are not needed for current expenditures may be invested by the port authority pursuant to applicable laws relating to the investment of other port authority funds and the port authority may use such funds for other approved port improvement projects.

8. A port authority may repeal by resolution any sales and use tax imposed pursuant to this section before the expiration date of such sales and use tax unless the repeal of such sales and use tax will impair the port authority's ability to repay, or unless the sales and use tax in any way secure any outstanding obligations the port authority has incurred to pay any part of the qualified project costs of any approved port improvement project.

68.250. 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 115, except the provisions of section 115.125, when applicable, an election for any proposed real property tax or proposed sales and use tax, or both, within a district pursuant to this act shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this section.

2. After the board has passed a resolution approving the levy of a real property tax or a sales and use tax, or both, the board shall provide written notice of such resolution, along with the circuit court's certified question regarding the real property tax or the sales and use tax, or both, as applicable, to the election authority. The board shall be entitled to repeal or amend such resolution provided that written notice of such repeal or amendment is delivered to the election authority prior to the date that the election authority mails the ballots to the qualified voters.

3. Upon receipt of written notice of a port authority's resolution, along with the circuit court's certified question, for the levy of a real property tax or a sales and use tax, or both, the election authority shall:

(1) Specify a date upon which the election shall occur, which date shall be a Tuesday and shall be, unless otherwise approved by the board, and election authority and applicable circuit court pursuant to section 115.125, not earlier than the tenth Tuesday, and not later than the fifteenth Tuesday, after the date the board passes the resolution and shall not be on the same day as an election conducted pursuant to the provisions of chapter 115;

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- 25 (2) Publish notice of the election in a newspaper of general 26 circulation within the municipality two times. The first publication date shall be not more than forty-five, but not less than thirty-five, days prior to the date of the election and the second publication date shall 2829 be not more than twenty, and not less than ten, days prior to the date of the election. The published notice shall include, but not be limited 30 to, the following information: 31
  - (a) The name and general boundaries of the district;
- 33 (b) The type of tax proposed (real property tax or sales and use tax or both), its rate or rates, and its purpose or purposes; 34
- 35 (c) The date the ballots for the election shall be mailed to qualified voters; 36
  - (d) The date of the election;
- (e) The applicable definition of qualified voters; 38
- 39 (f) A statement that persons residing in the district shall register to vote with the election authority on or before the thirtieth day prior 40 to the date of the election in order to be a qualified voter for purposes 41 42 of the election;
- (g) A statement that the ballot shall be returned to the election 43 44 authority's office in person, or by depositing the ballot in the United States mail addressed to the election authority's office and postmarked, not later than the date of the election; and 46
  - (h) A statement that any qualified voter that did not receive a ballot in the mail or lost the ballot received in the mail may pick up a mail-in ballot at the election authority's office, specifying the dates and time such ballot will be available and the location of the election authority's office;
- (3) The election authority shall mail the ballot, a notice containing substantially the same information as the published notice 54and a return addressed envelope directed to the election authority's office with a sworn affidavit on the reverse side of such envelope for the qualified voter's signature, to each qualified voter not more than 56fifteen days and not less than ten days prior to the date of the 58election. For purposes of mailing ballots to real property owners, only one ballot shall be mailed per capita at the address shown on the 59official, or recorded, real estate records of the county recorder, or the 60 city recorder of deeds if the district is located in a city not within a

62	county, as of the thirtieth day prior to the date of the election. Such
63	affidavit shall be in substantially the following form:
64	FOR REGISTERED VOTERS:
65	I hereby declare under penalties of perjury that I reside in the
66	Port Improvement District No (insert
67	name of district) and I am a registered voter and qualified to vote in
68	this election.
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70	Qualified Voter's Signature
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72	Printed Name of Qualified Voter
73	FOR REAL PROPERTY OWNERS:
74	I hereby declare under penalty of perjury that I am the owner of
75	real property in the Port Improvement District No.
76	(insert name of district) and qualified to vote in this election,
77	or authorized to affix my signature on behalf of the owner (named
78	below) of real property in the Port Improvement
79	District No (insert name of district) which is qualified to vote
80	in this election.
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82	Signature
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84	Print Name of Real Property Owner
85	If Signer is Different from Owner:
86	Name of Signer:
87	State Basis of Legal Authority to Sign:
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89	All persons or entities having a fee ownership in the property shall sign
90	the ballot. Additional signature pages may be affixed to this ballot to
91	accommodate all required signatures.
92	4. Each qualified voter shall have one vote. Each voted ballot
93	shall be signed with the authorized signature.
94	5. Mail-in ballots shall be returned to the election authority's
95	office in person, or by depositing the ballot in the United States mail
96	addressed to the election authority's office and postmarked no later

97 than the date of the election. The election authority shall transmit all 98 voted ballots to a team of judges of not less than four. The judges shall SS SCS SB 580

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be selected by the election authority from lists it has compiled. Upon receipt of the voted ballots, the judges shall verify the authenticity of the ballots, canvass the votes, and certify the results. Certification by the election judges shall be final and shall be immediately transmitted to the election authority. Any qualified voter who voted in such election may contest the result in the same manner as provided in chapter 115.

6. The results of the election shall be entered upon the records of the election authority and two certified copies of the election results shall be filed with the port authority and entered upon the records of the port authority.

7. The port authority shall reimburse the election authority for the costs it incurs to conduct an election under this section.

8. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, nothing in this act shall prevent a port authority from proposing both a real property tax levy question and a sales and use tax levy question to the district's qualified voters in the same election.

68.255. No lawsuit to set aside a district established or a tax levied under this act, or to otherwise question the validity of the proceedings related thereto, shall be brought after the expiration of ninety days from the effective date of the circuit court judgment establishing such district in question or the effective date of the resolution levying such tax in question.

68.260. 1. The provisions of this section shall only apply to a port authority that has formed a district.

3 2. In addition to any other report required of a port authority, within one hundred twenty days following the last day of the port authority's fiscal year, the board shall submit a report to the clerk of either the municipality or county which formed the port authority pursuant to section 68.010, and to the Missouri department of transportation stating the services provided, revenues collected and expenditures made by the district during such fiscal year, and copies of written resolutions approved by the board during the fiscal 10 year. The municipal clerk or county clerk, as applicable, shall retain this report as part of the official records of the municipality or county 12and shall also cause this report to be spread upon the records of the 13 governing body. 14

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3. In addition to the report required pursuant to subsection 2 of this section, upon the approval by the qualified voters of a real property tax or sales and use tax, or both, in accordance with the act, each authority shall annually submit a report to the auditor of the state of Missouri in accordance with section 105.145.

70.220. 1. Any municipality or political subdivision of this state, as herein defined, may contract and cooperate with any other municipality or political subdivision, or with an elective or appointive official thereof, or with a duly authorized agency of the United States, or of this state, or with other states or their municipalities or political subdivisions, or with any private person, firm, 5 association or corporation, for the planning, development, construction, acquisition or operation of any public improvement or facility, or for a common 8 service; provided, that the subject and purposes of any such contract or cooperative action made and entered into by such municipality or political 9 10 subdivision shall be within the scope of the powers of such municipality or political subdivision. 11

- 2. Any municipality or political subdivision of this state may contract with one or more adjacent municipalities or political subdivisions to share the tax revenues of such cooperating entities that are generated from real property and the improvements constructed thereon, if such real property is located within the boundaries of either or both municipalities or subdivisions and within three thousand feet of a common border of the contracting municipalities or political subdivisions. The purpose of such contract shall be within the scope of powers of each municipality or political subdivision. Municipalities or political subdivisions separated only by a public street, easement, or right-of-way shall be considered to share a common border for purposes of this subsection.
- 22 3. Any home rule city with more than seventy-three thousand but 23 fewer than seventy-five thousand inhabitants may contract with any county of the first classification with more than eighty-five thousand 2425nine hundred but fewer than eighty-six thousand inhabitants to share 26 tax revenues for the purpose of promoting tourism and the construction, maintenance, and improvement of convention center and 2728 recreational facilities. In the event an agreement for the distribution of tax revenues is entered into between a county of the first 29classification with more than eighty-five thousand nine hundred but 30 fewer than eighty-six thousand inhabitants and a home rule city with

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more than seventy-three thousand but fewer than seventy-five thousand inhabitants, then all revenue received from such taxes shall be distributed in accordance with the terms of said agreement. For purposes of this subsection, the term "tax revenues" shall include tax revenues generated from the imposition of a transient guest tax imposed under the provisions of section 67.1361.

- 4. If any contract or cooperative action entered into under this section is between a municipality or political subdivision and an elective or appointive official of another municipality or political subdivision, such contract or cooperative action shall be approved by the governing body of the unit of government in which such elective or appointive official resides.
- [4.] 5. In the event an agreement for the distribution of tax revenues is entered into between a county of the first classification without a charter form of government and a constitutional charter city with a population of more than one hundred forty thousand that is located in said county prior to a vote to authorize the imposition of such tax, then all revenue received from such tax shall be distributed in accordance with said agreement for so long as the tax remains in effect or until the agreement is modified by mutual agreement of the parties.
- 71.285. 1. Whenever weeds or trash, in violation of an ordinance, are allowed to grow or accumulate, as the case may be, on any part of any lot or ground within any city, town or village in this state, the owner of the ground, or in case of joint tenancy, tenancy by entireties or tenancy in common, each owner thereof, shall be liable. The marshal or other city official as designated in such 6 ordinance shall give a hearing after ten days' notice thereof, either personally or by United States mail to the owner or owners, or the owner's agents, or by posting such notice on the premises; thereupon, the marshal or other designated city official may declare the weeds or trash to be a nuisance and order the same to be 9 abated within five days; and in case the weeds or trash are not removed within 10 the five days, the marshal or other designated city official shall have the weeds 11 12 or trash removed, and shall certify the costs of same to the city clerk, who shall cause a special tax bill therefor against the property to be prepared and to be 13 14 collected by the collector, with other taxes assessed against the property; and the tax bill from the date of its issuance shall be a first lien on the property until 1516 paid and shall be prima facie evidence of the recitals therein and of its validity, 17and no mere clerical error or informality in the same, or in the proceedings leading up to the issuance, shall be a defense thereto. Each special tax bill shall

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be issued by the city clerk and delivered to the collector on or before the first day of June of each year. Such tax bills if not paid when due shall bear interest at the rate of eight percent per annum. Notwithstanding the time limitations of this section, any city, town or village located in a county of the first classification may hold the hearing provided in this section four days after notice is sent or posted, and may order at the hearing that the weeds or trash shall be abated within five business days after the hearing and if such weeds or trash are not removed within five business days after the hearing, the order shall allow the city to immediately remove the weeds or trash pursuant to this section. Except for lands owned by a public utility, rights-of-way, and easements appurtenant or incidental to lands controlled by any railroad, the department of transportation, the department of natural resources or the department of conservation, the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any city with a population of at least seventy thousand inhabitants which is located in a county of the first classification with a population of less than one hundred thousand inhabitants which adjoins a county with a population of less than one hundred thousand inhabitants that contains part of a city with a population of three hundred fifty thousand or more inhabitants, any city with a population of one hundred thousand or more inhabitants which is located within a county of the first classification that adjoins no other county of the first classification, or any city, town or village located within a county of the first classification with a charter form of government with a population of nine hundred thousand or more inhabitants, or any city with a population of three hundred fifty thousand or more inhabitants which is located in more than one county, or the City of St. Louis, where such city, town or village establishes its own procedures for abatement of weeds or trash, and such city may charge its costs of collecting the tax bill, including attorney fees, in the event a lawsuit is required to enforce a tax bill.

2. Except as provided in subsection 3 of this section, if weeds are allowed to grow, or if trash is allowed to accumulate, on the same property in violation of an ordinance more than once during the same growing season in the case of weeds, or more than once during a calendar year in the case of trash, in any city with a population of three hundred fifty thousand or more inhabitants which is located in more than one county, in the City of St. Louis, in any city, town or village located in a county of the first classification with a charter form of government with a population of nine hundred thousand or more inhabitants, in any fourth class city located in a county of the first classification with a charter

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form of government and a population of less than three hundred thousand, or in 56 any home rule city with more than one hundred thirteen thousand two hundred but less than one hundred thirteen thousand three hundred inhabitants located 57 in a county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred 58 thousand but less than seven hundred thousand inhabitants, the marshal or other 59 60 designated city official may order that the weeds or trash be abated within five business days after notice is sent to or posted on the property. In case the weeds 61 or trash are not removed within the five days, the marshal or other designated 62 63 city official may have the weeds or trash removed and the cost of the same shall be billed in the manner described in subsection 1 of this section. 64

3. If weeds are allowed to grow, or if trash is allowed to accumulate, on the same property in violation of an ordinance more than once during the same growing season in the case of weeds, or more than once during a calendar year in the case of trash, in any city with a population of three hundred fifty thousand or more inhabitants which is located in more than one county, in the City of St. Louis, in any city, town or village located in a county of the first classification with a charter form of government with a population of nine hundred thousand or more inhabitants, in any fourth class city located in a county of the first classification with a charter form of government and a population of less than three hundred thousand, in any home rule city with more than one hundred thirteen thousand two hundred but less than one hundred thirteen thousand three hundred inhabitants located in a county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but less than seven hundred thousand inhabitants, [in any third class city with a population of at least ten thousand inhabitants but less than fifteen thousand inhabitants with the greater part of the population located in a county of the first classification, in any city of the third classification with more than sixteen thousand nine hundred but less than seventeen thousand inhabitants, or in any city of the third classification with more than eight thousand but fewer than nine thousand inhabitants] or in any city of the third classification, the marshal or other designated official may, without further notification, have the weeds or trash removed and the cost of the same shall be billed in the manner described in subsection 1 of this section. The provisions of subsection 2 and this subsection do not apply to lands owned by a public utility and lands, rights-of-way, and easements appurtenant or incidental to lands controlled by any railroad.

4. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any city with a

population of one hundred thousand or more inhabitants which is located within 91 92 a county of the first classification that adjoins no other county of the first classification where such city establishes its own procedures for abatement of 93 94 weeds or trash, and such city may charge its costs of collecting the tax bill, including attorney fees, in the event a lawsuit is required to enforce a tax bill. 95

77.305. The city council may submit any question to a vote as an advisory referendum to be included on the ballot for an election to be conducted on a date authorized under section 115.123. Such an advisory referendum, upon receiving a majority of votes in such city, shall only be used by the city council as a measure of public preference 5 and shall not have the force and effect of law. Such questions shall only be submitted in the same manner that questions are otherwise submitted to a vote under chapter 115.

94.271. 1. The governing body of any city of the fourth classification with more than twenty-four thousand eight hundred but fewer than twenty-five thousand inhabitants may impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels or motels situated in the city or a portion thereof, which shall not be more than five percent per occupied room per night, except that such tax shall not become effective unless the governing body of the city submits to the voters of the city at a state general or primary election a proposal to authorize the governing body of the city to impose a tax under this section. The tax authorized in this section shall be in 10 addition to the charge for the sleeping room and all other taxes 11 imposed by law, and the proceeds of such tax shall be used by the city 12for the promotion of tourism. Such tax shall be stated separately from 13 all other charges and taxes. 14

2. The ballot of submission for the tax authorized in this section shall be in substantially the following form: 16

17 Shall ...... (insert the name of the city) impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels 18 and motels situated in .......... (name of city) at a rate of ..... (insert rate 19 20 of percent) percent for the purpose of promoting tourism?

21 $\square$  YES  $\square$  NO

22If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters 23voting thereon are in favor of the question, then the tax shall become

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effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter following the 2425calendar quarter in which the election was held. If a majority of the 26votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are 27opposed to the question, then the tax authorized by this section shall not become effective unless and until the question is resubmitted under 28this section to the qualified voters of the city and such question is 29 approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the city voting on the 30 31 question.

3. As used in this section, "transient guests" means a person or persons who occupy a room or rooms in a hotel or motel for thirty-one days or less during any calendar quarter.

94.510. 1. Any city may, by a majority vote of its council or governing body, impose a city sales tax for the benefit of such city in accordance with the provisions of sections 94.500 to 94.550; provided, however, that no ordinance enacted pursuant to the authority granted by the provisions of sections 94.500 to 94.550 shall be effective unless the legislative body of the city submits to the voters of the city, at a public election, a proposal to authorize the legislative body of the city to impose a tax under the provisions of sections 94.500 to 94.550.

The ballot of submission shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the city of ................... (insert name of city) impose a city sales tax

of ....................... (insert rate of percent) percent?

 $\square$  NO

 $\square$  YES

If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting 1213 thereon are in favor of the proposal, then the ordinance and any amendments 14thereto shall be in effect. If a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters voting are opposed to the proposal, then the legislative body of the city shall have 15no power to impose the proposed tax herein authorized unless and until the 16 legislative body of the city shall again have submitted another proposal to 17authorize the legislative body of the city to impose the tax under the provisions 18 of sections 94.500 to 94.550, and such proposal is approved by a majority of the 19 20 qualified voters voting thereon. Disapproval of a proposal by the qualified voters shall not affect any tax already in effect. 21

2. [The] A sales tax may be imposed at a rate of one-half of one percent, seven-eighths of one percent or one percent on the receipts from the sale at retail of all tangible personal property or taxable services at retail within any city adopting such tax, if such property and services are subject to taxation by the

state of Missouri under the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo; except that, each city not within a county may also impose such tax at a rate not to exceed one and three-eighths percent. Beginning August 28, 2010, the combined rate of sales taxes adopted under sections 94.500 to 94.550 shall not exceed two percent.

3. If any city in which a city tax has been imposed in the manner provided for in sections 94.500 to 94.550 shall thereafter change or alter its boundaries, the city clerk of the city shall forward to the director of revenue by United States registered mail or certified mail a certified copy of the ordinance adding or detaching territory from the city. The ordinance shall reflect the effective date thereof, and shall be accompanied by a map of the city clearly showing the territory added thereto or detached therefrom. Upon receipt of the ordinance and map, the [tax imposed by the act] taxes shall be effective in the added territory or abolished in the detached territory on the effective date of the change of the city boundary.

4. The changes to this section enacted by the ninety-fifth general assembly, second regular session, shall not be construed to be a new tax or an increase in the current levy of an existing tax for purposes of paragraph (a) of section 22, article X, Constitution of Missouri, and cities that have already imposed and collected taxes under this section may continue to collect such taxes under this section without further approval by the voters as a continuation of a tax previously approved by the voters of such city.

94.550. 1. All city sales taxes collected by the director of revenue under sections 94.500 to 94.550 on behalf of any city, less one percent for cost of  $^{2}$ collection which shall be deposited in the state's general revenue fund after payment of premiums for surety bonds as provided in section 32.087, RSMo, shall be deposited [with the state treasurer] in a special trust fund, which is hereby created, to be known as the "City Sales Tax Trust Fund". The moneys in the city sales tax trust fund shall not be deemed to be state funds and shall not be commingled with any funds of the state. The director of revenue shall keep accurate records of the amount of money in the trust fund which was collected in each city imposing a city sales tax, and the records shall be open to the inspection of officers of the city and the public. Not later than the tenth day of each month the director of revenue shall distribute all moneys deposited in the trust fund during the preceding month, to the city treasurer, or such other officer as may be

designated by the city ordinance, of each city imposing the tax authorized by sections 94.500 to 94.550, the sum due the city as certified by the director of revenue.

- 2. The director of revenue may [authorize the state treasurer to] make refunds from the amounts in the trust fund and credited to any city for erroneous payments and overpayments made, and may redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such cities. If any city abolishes [the] a tax, the city shall notify the director of revenue of the action at least ninety days prior to the effective date of the repeal and the director of revenue may order retention in the trust fund, for a period of one year, of two percent of the amount collected after receipt of such notice to cover possible refunds or overpayment of the tax and to redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such accounts. After one year has elapsed after the effective date of abolition of [the tax] all such taxes in such city, the director of revenue shall [authorize the state treasurer to] remit the balance in the account to the city and close the account of that city. The director of revenue shall notify each city of each instance of any amount refunded or any check redeemed from receipts.
- 3. The changes to this section enacted by the ninety-fifth general assembly, second regular session, shall not be construed to be a new tax or an increase in the current levy of an existing tax for purposes of paragraph (a) of section 22, article X, Constitution of Missouri, and cities that have already imposed and collected taxes under this section may continue to collect such taxes under this section without further approval by the voters as a continuation of a tax previously approved by the voters of such city.

94.577. 1. The governing body of any municipality except those located in whole or in part within any first class county having a charter form of government and not containing any part of a city with a population of four hundred thousand or more and adjacent to a city not within a county for that part of the municipality located within such first class county is hereby authorized to impose, by ordinance or order, a one-eighth, one-fourth, three-eighths, or one-half of one percent sales tax on all retail sales made in such municipality which are subject to taxation under the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, for the purpose of funding capital improvements, including the operation and maintenance of capital improvements, which may be funded by issuing bonds which will be retired by the revenues received from the sales tax authorized by

12	this section or the retirement of debt under previously authorized bonded
13	indebtedness. A municipality located in a charter county may impose a sales tax
14	on all retail sales for capital improvements as provided in section 94.890. The
15	[tax] taxes authorized by this section shall be in addition to any and all other
16	sales taxes allowed by law; but no ordinance imposing a sales tax under the
17	provisions of this section shall be effective unless the governing body of the
18	municipality submits to the voters of the municipality, at a municipal or state
19	general, primary or special election, a proposal to authorize the governing body
20	of the municipality to impose such tax and, if such tax is to be used to retire
21	bonds authorized under this section, to authorize such bonds and their retirement
22	by such tax, or to authorize the retirement of debt under previously authorized
23	bonded indebtedness. Beginning August 28, 2010, the combined rate of
24	sales taxes adopted under this section by a municipality shall not
25	exceed one percent.
26	2. The ballot of submission shall contain, but need not be limited to:
27	(1) If the proposal submitted involves only authorization to impose the tax
28	authorized by this section, the following language:
29	Shall the municipality of (municipality's name) impose a sales tax
30	of (insert amount) for the purpose of funding capital improvements which
31	may include the retirement of debt under previously authorized bonded
32	indebtedness?
33	$\square$ YES $\square$ NO
34	If you are in favor of the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "YES". If you
35	are opposed to the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "NO"; or
36	(2) If the proposal submitted involves authorization to issue bonds and
37	repay such bonds with revenues from the tax authorized by this section, the
38	following language:
39	Shall the municipality of (municipality's name) issue bonds in the
40	amount of (insert amount) to fund capital improvements and impose
40 41	amount of (insert amount) to fund capital improvements and impose a sales tax of (insert amount) to repay bonds?
11	a sales tax of (insert amount) to repay bonds?

45 If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the proposal, including when the proposal authorizes the 46 reduction of debt under previously authorized bonded indebtedness under

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subdivision (1) of this subsection, then the ordinance or order and any amendments thereto shall be in effect, except that any proposal submitted under subdivision (2) of this subsection to issue bonds and impose a sales tax to retire such bonds must be approved by the constitutionally required percentage of the voters voting thereon to become effective. If a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters voting are opposed to the proposal, then the governing body of the municipality shall have no power to issue any bonds or impose the proposed sales tax authorized in this section unless and until the governing body of the municipality shall again have submitted another proposal to authorize the governing body of the municipality to issue any bonds or impose [the] a sales tax authorized by this section, and such proposal is approved by the requisite majority of the qualified voters voting thereon; however, in no event shall a proposal pursuant to this section be submitted to the voters sooner than twelve months from the date of the last proposal pursuant to this section, except that any municipality with a population of greater than four hundred thousand and located within more than one county may submit a proposal pursuant to this section to the voters sooner than twelve months from the date of the last proposal submitted pursuant to this section if submitted to the voters on or before November 6, 2001. Disapproval of a proposal by the qualified voters shall not affect any tax already in effect.

- 3. All revenue received by a municipality from the [tax] taxes authorized under the provisions of this section shall be deposited in a special trust fund and shall be used solely for capital improvements, including the operation and maintenance of capital improvements, for so long as the [tax] taxes shall remain in effect. Once the [tax] taxes authorized by this section [is] are abolished or [is] terminated by any means, all funds remaining in the special trust fund required by this subsection shall be used solely for the maintenance of the capital improvements made with revenues raised by the [tax] taxes authorized by this section. Any funds in the special trust fund required by this subsection which are not needed for current expenditures may be invested by the governing body in accordance with applicable laws relating to the investment of other municipal funds. The provisions of this subsection shall apply only to taxes authorized by this section which have not been imposed to retire bonds issued pursuant to this section.
- 4. All revenue received by a municipality which issues bonds under this section and imposes the [tax] taxes authorized by this section to retire such

bonds shall be deposited in a special trust fund and shall be used solely to retire such bonds, except to the extent that such funds are required for the operation and maintenance of capital improvements. Once all of such bonds have been retired, all funds remaining in the special trust fund required by this subsection shall be used solely for the maintenance of the capital improvements made with the revenue received as a result of the issuance of such bonds. Any funds in the special trust fund required by this subsection which are not needed to meet current obligations under the bonds issued under this section may be invested by the governing body in accordance with applicable laws relating to the investment of other municipal funds. The provisions of this subsection shall apply only to taxes authorized by this section which have been imposed to retire bonds issued under this section. 

- 5. After the effective date of any tax imposed under the provisions of this section, the director of revenue shall perform all functions incident to the administration, collection, enforcement, and operation of the tax in the same manner as provided in sections 94.500 to 94.550, and the director of revenue shall collect in addition to the sales tax for the state of Missouri the additional [tax] taxes authorized under the authority of this section. The tax imposed pursuant to this section and the tax imposed under the sales tax law of the state of Missouri shall be collected together and reported upon such forms and under such administrative rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the director of revenue. Except as modified in this section, all provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087, RSMo, shall apply to the [tax] taxes imposed under this section.
- 6. No tax imposed pursuant to this section for the purpose of retiring bonds issued under this section may be terminated until all of such bonds have been retired.
- 7. In any city not within a county, no tax shall be imposed pursuant to this section for the purpose of funding in whole or in part the construction, operation or maintenance of a sports stadium, field house, indoor or outdoor recreational facility, center, playing field, parking facility or anything incidental or necessary to a complex suitable for any type of professional sport or recreation, either upon, above or below the ground.
- 8. Any tax imposed under this section in any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county solely for public transit purposes shall not be considered economic activity taxes as such term is defined under sections 99.805 and 99.918, RSMo, and tax

revenues derived from such tax shall not be subject to allocation under the provisions of subsection 3 of section 99.845, RSMo, or subsection 4 of section 99.957, RSMo.

- 9. The director of revenue may [authorize the state treasurer to] make refunds from the amounts in the trust fund and credited to any municipality for erroneous payments and overpayments made, and may redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such municipalities. If any municipality abolishes [the] a tax, the municipality shall notify the director of revenue of the action at least ninety days prior to the effective date of the repeal and the director of revenue may order retention in the trust fund, for a period of one year, of two percent of the amount collected after receipt of such notice to cover possible refunds or overpayment of the tax and to redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such accounts. After one year has elapsed after the effective date of abolition of [the tax] all such taxes in such municipality, the director of revenue shall remit the balance in the account to the municipality and close the account of that municipality. The director of revenue shall notify each municipality of each instance of any amount refunded or any check redeemed from receipts due the municipality.
- 10. If any municipality in which a tax has been imposed under this section changes or alters its boundaries after the tax is imposed, the clerk of the municipality shall forward to the director of revenue by United States registered mail or certified mail a certified copy of the ordinance adding or detaching territory from the municipality. The ordinance shall reflect its effective date, and shall be accompanied by a map of the municipality clearly showing the territory added to or detached from the municipality. Upon receipt of the ordinance and map, the taxes shall be effective in the attached territory, or abolished in the detached territory, on the effective date of the change of the municipal boundary.
- 11. The changes to this section enacted by the ninety-fifth general assembly, second regular session, shall not be construed to be a new tax or an increase in the current levy of an existing tax for purposes of paragraph (a) of section 22, article X, Constitution of Missouri, and cities that have already imposed and collected taxes under this section may continue to collect such taxes under this section without further approval by the voters as a continuation of a tax

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156 previously approved by the voters of such city.

94.840. 1. The governing body of any city of the fourth classification with more than thirty thousand three hundred but fewer than thirty thousand seven hundred inhabitants may impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels or motels situated in the city or a portion thereof, which shall not be more than five percent per occupied room per night, except that such tax shall not become effective unless the governing body of the city submits to the voters of the city at a state general, primary, or special election a proposal to authorize the governing body of the city to impose a tax under this section. The tax authorized in this section 10 shall be in addition to the charge for the sleeping room and all other 11 taxes imposed by law, and the proceeds of such tax shall be used by the 12city for the promotion, operation, and development of tourism and 13 convention facilities. Such tax shall be stated separately from all other 14 charges and taxes. 15

2. The ballot of submission for the tax authorized in this section shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall ........... (insert the name of the city) impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels and motels situated in ............................ (name of city) at a rate of ...... (insert rate of percent) percent for the purpose of the promotion, operation, and development of tourism and convention facilities?

 $\square$  YES  $\square$  NO

If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the question, then the tax shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which the election was held. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the question, then the tax authorized by this section shall not become effective unless and until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters of the city and such question is approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the city voting on the question.

3. As used in this section, "transient guests" means a person or persons who occupy a room or rooms in a hotel or motel for thirty-one

## 36 days or less during any calendar quarter.

94.900. 1. The governing body of any city of the third classification with more than ten thousand eight hundred but less than ten thousand nine hundred inhabitants located at least partly within a county of the first classification with more than one hundred eighty-four thousand but less than one hundred eighty-eight thousand inhabitants, or any city of the fourth classification with more than eight thousand nine hundred but fewer than nine thousand inhabitants, or any city of the fourth classification with more than two thousand six hundred but fewer than two thousand seven hundred inhabitants and located in any county of the first classification with more than eighty-two thousand but fewer than eighty-two thousand one hundred inhabitants, or any home rule city with more than forty-eight 11 12thousand but fewer than forty-nine thousand inhabitants is hereby authorized to impose, by ordinance or order, a sales tax in the amount of up to 13 14 one-half of one percent on all retail sales made in such city which are subject to taxation under the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, for the 1516 purpose of improving the public safety for such city, including but not limited to expenditures on equipment, city employee salaries and benefits, and facilities for 17police, fire and emergency medical providers. The tax authorized by this section 18 19 shall be in addition to any and all other sales taxes allowed by law, except that 20 no ordinance or order imposing a sales tax pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be effective unless the governing body of the city submits to the 2122voters of the city, at a county or state general, primary or special election, a 23 proposal to authorize the governing body of the city to impose a tax.

24 2. If the proposal submitted involves only authorization to impose the tax 25 authorized by this section, the ballot of submission shall contain, but need not be 26 limited to, the following language:

 $\Box$  YES  $\Box$  NO

- 31  $\,$  If you are in favor of the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "YES". If you
- 32 are opposed to the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "NO".
- 33 If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting
- 34 thereon are in favor of the proposal submitted pursuant to this subsection, then
- 35 the ordinance or order and any amendments thereto shall be in effect on the first

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36 day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives 37 notification of adoption of the local sales tax. If a proposal receives less than the required majority, then the governing body of the city shall have no power to 38 39 impose the sales tax herein authorized unless and until the governing body of the city shall again have submitted another proposal to authorize the governing body 40 41 of the city to impose the sales tax authorized by this section and such proposal 42 is approved by the required majority of the qualified voters voting 43 thereon. However, in no event shall a proposal pursuant to this section be 44 submitted to the voters sooner than twelve months from the date of the last proposal pursuant to this section. 45

- 3. All revenue received by a city from the tax authorized under the provisions of this section shall be deposited in a special trust fund and shall be used solely for improving the public safety for such city for so long as the tax shall remain in effect.
- 4. Once the tax authorized by this section is abolished or is terminated by any means, all funds remaining in the special trust fund shall be used solely for improving the public safety for the city. Any funds in such special trust fund which are not needed for current expenditures may be invested by the governing body in accordance with applicable laws relating to the investment of other city funds.
- 56 5. All sales taxes collected by the director of the department of revenue 57 under this section on behalf of any city, less one percent for cost of collection 58 which shall be deposited in the state's general revenue fund after payment of premiums for surety bonds as provided in section 32.087, RSMo, shall be 59 deposited in a special trust fund, which is hereby created, to be known as the 60 "City Public Safety Sales Tax Trust Fund". The moneys in the trust fund shall 61 not be deemed to be state funds and shall not be commingled with any funds of 62 state. The provisions of section 33.080, RSMo, to the contrary 63 notwithstanding, money in this fund shall not be transferred and placed to the 64 credit of the general revenue fund. The director of the department of revenue 65 shall keep accurate records of the amount of money in the trust and which was 66 67 collected in each city imposing a sales tax pursuant to this section, and the records shall be open to the inspection of officers of the city and the public. Not 68 69 later than the tenth day of each month the director of the department of revenue shall distribute all moneys deposited in the trust fund during the preceding 70 month to the city which levied the tax; such funds shall be deposited with the city

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treasurer of each such city, and all expenditures of funds arising from the trust fund shall be by an appropriation act to be enacted by the governing body of each such city. Expenditures may be made from the fund for any functions authorized in the ordinance or order adopted by the governing body submitting the tax to the voters.

- 6. The director of the department of revenue may make refunds from the amounts in the trust fund and credited to any city for erroneous payments and overpayments made, and may redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such cities. If any city abolishes the tax, the city shall notify the director of the department of revenue of the action at least ninety days prior to the effective date of the repeal and the director of the department of revenue may order retention in the trust fund, for a period of one year, of two percent of the amount collected after receipt of such notice to cover possible refunds or overpayment of the tax and to redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such accounts. After one year has elapsed after the effective date of abolition of the tax in such city, the director of the department of revenue shall remit the balance in the account to the city and close the account of that city. The director of the department of revenue shall notify each city of each instance of any amount refunded or any check redeemed from receipts due the city.
- 92 7. Except as modified in this section, all provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087, RSMo, shall apply to the tax imposed pursuant to this section.

94.902. 1. The governing body of any city of the third classification with more than twenty-six thousand three hundred but less than twenty-six thousand seven hundred inhabitants, or any city of the fourth classification with more than 3 thirty thousand three hundred but fewer than thirty thousand seven hundred inhabitants, or any city of the fourth classification with more than twenty-four thousand eight hundred but fewer than twenty-five thousand inhabitants, may impose, by order or ordinance, a sales tax on all retail sales made in the city which are subject to taxation under chapter 144, RSMo. The tax authorized in this section may be imposed in an amount of up to 10 one-half of one percent, and shall be imposed solely for the purpose of improving 11 the public safety for such city, including but not limited to expenditures on 12 equipment, city employee salaries and benefits, and facilities for police, fire and emergency medical providers. The tax authorized in this section shall be in 13 addition to all other sales taxes imposed by law, and shall be stated separately 14

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from all other charges and taxes. The order or ordinance imposing a sales tax 15 16 under this section shall not become effective unless the governing body of the city submits to the voters residing within the city, at a county or state general, 17 18 primary, or special election, a proposal to authorize the governing body of the city 19 to impose a tax under this section.

20 2. The ballot of submission for the tax authorized in this section shall be in substantially the following form: 21

Shall the city of ...... (city's name) impose a citywide 2223sales tax at a rate of ....... (insert rate of percent) percent for the purpose of improving the public safety of the city? 24

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If you are in favor of the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "YES". If you 26 are opposed to the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "NO". 27

If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the proposal, then the ordinance or order and any amendments to the order or ordinance shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notice of the adoption of the sales tax. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the 33 qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the proposal, then the tax shall not become effective unless the proposal is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters and such proposal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the proposal. However, in no event shall a proposal under this 36 section be submitted to the voters sooner than twelve months from the date of the last proposal under this section.

3. Any sales tax imposed under this section shall be administered, collected, enforced, and operated as required in section 32.087, RSMo. All sales taxes collected by the director of the department of revenue under this section on behalf of any city, less one percent for cost of collection which shall be deposited in the state's general revenue fund after payment of premiums for surety bonds as provided in section 32.087, RSMo, shall be deposited in a special trust fund, which is hereby created in the state treasury, to be known as the "City Public Safety Sales Tax Trust Fund". The moneys in the trust fund shall not be deemed to be state funds and shall not be commingled with any funds of the state. The provisions of section 33.080, RSMo, to the contrary notwithstanding, money in this fund shall not be transferred and placed to the credit of the general revenue fund. The director shall keep accurate records of the amount of money in the

trust fund and which was collected in each city imposing a sales tax under this section, and the records shall be open to the inspection of officers of the city and the public. Not later than the tenth day of each month the director shall distribute all moneys deposited in the trust fund during the preceding month to the city which levied the tax. Such funds shall be deposited with the city treasurer of each such city, and all expenditures of funds arising from the trust fund shall be by an appropriation act to be enacted by the governing body of each such city. Expenditures may be made from the fund for any functions authorized in the ordinance or order adopted by the governing body submitting the tax to the voters. If the tax is repealed, all funds remaining in the special trust fund shall continue to be used solely for the designated purposes. Any funds in the special trust fund which are not needed for current expenditures shall be invested in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund.

- 4. The director of the department of revenue may authorize the state treasurer to make refunds from the amounts in the trust fund and credited to any city for erroneous payments and overpayments made, and may redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such cities. If any city abolishes the tax, the city shall notify the director of the action at least ninety days before the effective date of the repeal, and the director may order retention in the trust fund, for a period of one year, of two percent of the amount collected after receipt of such notice to cover possible refunds or overpayment of the tax and to redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such accounts. After one year has elapsed after the effective date of abolition of the tax in such city, the director shall remit the balance in the account to the city and close the account of that city. The director shall notify each city of each instance of any amount refunded or any check redeemed from receipts due the city.
- 5. The governing body of any city that has adopted the sales tax authorized in this section may submit the question of repeal of the tax to the voters on any date available for elections for the city. The ballot of submission shall be in substantially the following form:

 $\square$  YES  $\square$  NO

86 If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal are in favor of repeal, that repeal

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shall become effective on December thirty-first of the calendar year in which such repeal was approved. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the repeal, then the sales tax authorized in this section shall remain effective until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters, and the repeal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

6. Whenever the governing body of any city that has adopted the sales tax authorized in this section receives a petition, signed by ten percent of the registered voters of the city voting in the last gubernatorial election, calling for an election to repeal the sales tax imposed under this section, the governing body shall submit to the voters of the city a proposal to repeal the tax. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the repeal, that repeal shall become effective on December thirty-first of the calendar year in which such repeal was approved. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the repeal, then the tax shall remain effective until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters and the repeal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

7. Except as modified in this section, all provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087, RSMo, shall apply to the tax imposed under this section.

94.1011. 1. The governing body of any city of the third classification with more than three thousand five hundred but fewer than three thousand six hundred inhabitants may impose, by order or 3 ordinance, a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels or motels situated in the city or a portion thereof. The tax shall be not more than three percent per occupied room per night, and shall be imposed solely for the purpose of funding the construction, maintenance, and repair of a multipurpose conference and convention center. The tax authorized in this section shall be in addition to the charge for the sleeping room and all other taxes 10 imposed by law, and shall be stated separately from all other charges 11 12and taxes.

2. No such order or ordinance shall become effective unless the governing body of the city submits to the voters of the city at a state general, primary, or special election a proposal to authorize the governing body of the city to impose a tax under this section. If a

majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the question, then the tax shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which the election was held. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the question, then the tax shall not become effective unless and until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters of the city and such question is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

- 3. All revenue generated by the tax shall be collected by the city collector of revenue, shall be deposited in a special trust fund, and shall be used solely for the designated purposes. If the tax is repealed, all funds remaining in the special trust fund shall continue to be used solely for the designated purposes. Any funds in the special trust fund that are not needed for current expenditures may be invested by the governing body in accordance with applicable laws relating to the investment of other city funds. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund.
- 4. The governing body of any city that has adopted the tax authorized in this section may submit the question of repeal of the tax to the voters on any date available for elections for the city. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal are in favor of the repeal, that repeal shall become effective on December thirty-first of the calendar year in which such repeal was approved. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the repeal, then the tax authorized in this section shall remain effective until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters of the city, and the repeal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.
- 5. Whenever the governing body of any city that has adopted the tax authorized in this section receives a petition, signed by a number of registered voters of the city equal to at least two percent of the number of registered voters of the city voting in the last gubernatorial election, calling for an election to repeal the tax imposed under this section, the governing body shall submit to the voters of the city a proposal to repeal the tax. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the

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repeal, that repeal shall become effective on December thirty-first of the calendar year in which such repeal was approved. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the repeal, then the tax shall remain effective until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters of the city and the repeal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

6. As used in this section, "transient guests" means a person or persons who occupy a room or rooms in a hotel or motel for thirty-one days or less during any calendar quarter.

115.305. With the exception of section 115.342, this subchapter shall not apply to candidates for special district offices, township offices in township organization counties, or city, town and village offices; provided that, cities of the fourth class, except those in a county of the first class with a charter form of government and which adjoins a city not within a county, may elect, only by ordinance, to hold primary elections in accordance with the provisions of sections 115.305 to 115.405 or in accordance with the provisions of sections 78.470, 78.480 and 78.510, RSMo, and the ordinance shall state which of these provisions of law are being adopted.

115.342. 1. Any person who files as a candidate for election to a public office shall be disqualified from participation in the election for which the candidate has filed if such person is delinquent in the payment of any state income taxes, city taxes, municipal user fees, personal property taxes, real property taxes on the place of residence, as stated on the declaration of candidacy, or if the person is a past or present corporate officer of any fee office that owes any taxes to the state.

2. Each potential candidate for election to a public office shall file an affidavit with the department of revenue and include a copy of the affidavit with the declaration of candidacy required under section 115.349. Such affidavit shall be in substantially the following form: "AFFIRMATION OF TAX PAYMENTS:

I hereby declare under penalties of perjury that I am not currently aware of any delinquency in the filing or payment of any state income taxes, **city taxes**, **municipal user fees**, personal property taxes, real property taxes on the place of residence, as stated on the declaration of candidacy, or that I am a past or present corporate officer of any fee office that owes any taxes to the state, other than those taxes which may be in dispute.

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18 ...... Candidate's Signature

19 ...... Printed Name of Candidate."

20 3. Upon receipt of a complaint alleging a delinquency of the candidate in 21the filing or payment of any state income taxes, city taxes, municipal user 22fees, personal property taxes, real property taxes on the place of residence, as 23stated on the declaration of candidacy, or if the person is a past or present corporate officer of any fee office that owes any taxes to the state, the department 2425of revenue shall investigate such potential candidate to verify the claim contained 26 in the complaint. If the department of revenue finds a positive affirmation to be false, the department shall contact the secretary of state, or the election official 2728 who accepted such candidate's declaration of candidacy, and the potential candidate. The department shall notify the candidate of the outstanding tax 29 owed and give the candidate thirty days to remit any such outstanding taxes 30 owed which are not the subject of dispute between the department and the 31 candidate. If the candidate fails to remit such amounts in full within thirty days, 32 the candidate shall be disqualified from participating in the current election and 33 barred from refiling for an entire election cycle even if the individual pays all of 34 the outstanding taxes that were the subject of the complaint. 35

137.180. 1. Whenever any assessor shall increase the valuation of any real property he shall forthwith notify the record owner of such increase, either in person, or by mail directed to the last known address; every such increase in assessed valuation made by the assessor shall be subject to review by the county board of equalization whereat the landowner shall be entitled to be heard, and the notice to the landowner shall so state.

2. Effective January 1, 2009, for all counties with a charter form of government, other than any county adopting a charter form of government after January 1, 2008, whenever any assessor shall increase the valuation of any real property, he or she shall forthwith notify the record owner on or before June fifteenth of such increase and, in a year of general reassessment, the county shall notify the record owner of the projected tax liability likely to result from such an increase, either in person, or by mail directed to the last known address; every such increase in assessed valuation made by the assessor shall be subject to review by the county board of equalization whereat the landowner shall be entitled to be heard, and the notice to the landowner shall so state. Notice of the projected tax liability from the county shall accompany the notice of increased valuation from the assessor.

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- 3. For all calendar years prior to the first day of January of the year following receipt of software necessary for the implementation of the requirements provided under subsections 4 and 5 of this section from the state tax commission, for any county not subject to the provisions of subsection 2 of this section or subsection 2 of section 137.355, whenever any assessor shall increase the valuation of any real property, he or she shall forthwith notify the record owner on or before June fifteenth of the previous assessed value and such increase either in person, or by mail directed to the last known address and include in such notice a statement indicating that the change in assessed value may impact the record owner's tax liability and provide all processes and deadlines for appealing determinations of the assessed value of such property. Such notice shall be provided in a font and format sufficient to alert a record owner of the potential impact upon tax liability and the appellate processes available.
- 4. Effective January [1, 2011,] first of the year following receipt of 34 35 software necessary for the implementation of the requirements 36 provided under this subsection and subsection 5 of this section from the state tax commission, for all counties not subject to the provisions of 37 38 subsection 2 of this section or subsection 2 of section 137.355, whenever any assessor shall increase the valuation of any real property, he or she shall 39 forthwith notify the record owner on or before June fifteenth of such increase and, 40 in a year of general reassessment, the county shall notify the record owner of the 41 projected tax liability likely to result from such an increase, either in person, or 42by mail directed to the last known address; every such increase in assessed 43 valuation made by the assessor shall be subject to review by the county board of 44 equalization whereat the landowner shall be entitled to be heard, and the notice 45 to the landowner shall so state. Notice of the projected tax liability from the 46 47county shall accompany the notice of increased valuation from the assessor.
- 48 [4.] 5. The notice of projected tax liability, required under subsections 2 49 and [3] 4 of this section, from the county shall include:
- 50 (1) **The** record owner's name, address, and the parcel number of the 51 property;
- 52 (2) A list of all political subdivisions levying a tax upon the property of the record owner;
- 54 (3) The projected tax rate for each political subdivision levying a tax upon

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- the property of the record owner, and the purpose for each levy of such political 55 56 subdivisions;
- (4) The previous year's tax rates for each individual tax levy imposed by 57 58 each political subdivision levying a tax upon the property of the record owner;
- 59 (5) The tax rate ceiling for each levy imposed by each political subdivision 60 levying a tax upon the property of the record owner;
- 61 (6) The contact information for each political subdivision levying a tax 62 upon the property of the record owner;
- 63 (7) A statement identifying any projected tax rates for political subdivisions levying a tax upon the property of the record owner, which were not 64 calculated and provided by the political subdivision levying the tax; and 65
  - (8) The total projected property tax liability of the taxpayer.
- 6. In addition to the requirements provided under subsections 1, 2, and 5 of this section, effective January 1, 2011, in any county with a charter form of government and with more than one million inhabitants, whenever any assessor shall notify a record owner of any 70 71change in assessed value, such assessor shall provide notice that information regarding the assessment method and computation of value 72for such property is available on the assessor's website and provide the 73exact website address at which such information may be 74accessed. Such notification shall provide the assessor's contact information to enable taxpayers without internet access to request and 76receive information regarding the assessment method and computation 78of value for such property.
- 137.355. If an assessor increases the valuation of any tangible personal property as estimated in the itemized list furnished to the assessor, and if an 3 assessor increases the valuation of any real property, he shall forthwith notify the record owner of the increase either in person or by mail directed to the last known address, and if the address of the owner is unknown notice shall be given 5 by publication in two newspapers published in the county. 6
  - 2. For all calendar years prior to the first day of January of the year following receipt of software necessary for the implementation of the requirements provided under subsections 3 and 4 of this section from the state tax commission, whenever any assessor shall increase the valuation of any real property, he or she shall forthwith notify the record owner on or before June fifteenth of the previous assessed value

- and such increase either in person, or by mail directed to the last 13 14 known address and include on the face of such notice, in no less than twelve point font, the following statement: NOTICE TO TAXPAYER: IF 15 YOUR ASSESSED VALUE HAS INCREASED, IT MAY INCREASE YOUR 16 REAL PROPERTY TAXES WHICH ARE DUE DECEMBER THIRTY-17 FIRST. IF YOU DO NOT AGREE THAT THE VALUE OF YOUR 18 PROPERTY HAS INCREASED, YOU MUST CHALLENGE THE VALUE 19 ON OR BEFORE ...... (INSERT DATE BY WHICH APPEAL MUST BE 20 21 FILED) BY CONTACTING YOUR COUNTY ASSESSOR.
- 223. Effective January [1, 2011,] first of the year following receipt of 23software necessary for the implementation of the requirements provided under this subsection and subsection 4 of this section from 2425the state tax commission, if an assessor increases the valuation of any real property, the assessor, on or before June fifteenth, shall notify the record owner 26 27 of the increase and, in a year of general reassessment, the county shall notify the 28record owner of the projected tax liability likely to result from such an increase either in person or by mail directed to the last known address, and, if the address 29of the owner is unknown, notice shall be given by publication in two newspapers 30 published in the county. Notice of the projected tax liability from the county shall 31 32 accompany the notice of increased valuation from the assessor.
- 33 [3.] 4. The notice of projected tax liability, required under subsection [2] 34 3 of this section, from the county shall include:
  - (1) Record owner's name, address, and the parcel number of the property;
- 36 (2) A list of all political subdivisions levying a tax upon the property of 37 the record owner;
- 38 (3) The projected tax rate for each political subdivision levying a tax upon 39 the property of the record owner, and the purpose for each levy of such political 40 subdivisions;
- 41 (4) The previous year's tax rates for each individual tax levy imposed by 42 each political subdivision levying a tax upon the property of the record owner;
- 43 (5) The tax rate ceiling for each levy imposed by each political subdivision 44 levying a tax upon the property of the record owner;
- 45 (6) The contact information for each political subdivision levying a tax 46 upon the property of the record owner;
- 47 (7) A statement identifying any projected tax rates for political 48 subdivisions levying a tax upon the property of the record owner, which were not

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- 49 calculated and provided by the political subdivision levying the tax; and
- 50 (8) The total projected property tax liability of the taxpayer.
- 137.1040. 1. In addition to other levies authorized by law, the county commission in counties not adopting an alternative form of  $^{2}$ government and the proper administrative body in counties adopting 3 an alternative form of government, or the governing body of any city, town, or village, in their discretion may levy an additional tax, not to exceed one quarter of one cent on each one hundred dollars assessed valuation, on all taxable real property located within such city, town, village, or county, all of such tax to be collected and allocated to the city, town, village, or county treasury, where it shall be known and designated as the "Cemetery Maintenance Trust Fund" to be used for 10 11 the upkeep and maintenance of cemeteries located within such city, 12town, village, or county.
  - 2. To the extent necessary to comply with article X, section 22(a) of the Missouri Constitution, for any city, town, village, or county with a tax levy at or above the limitations provided under article X, section 11(b), no ordinance adopted under this section shall become effective unless the county commission or proper administrative body of the county, or governing body of the city, town, or village submits to the voters of the city, town, village, or county at a state general, primary, or special election a proposal to authorize the imposition of a tax under this section. The tax authorized under this section shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other real property taxes are levied and collected within the city, town, village, or county. Such tax shall be in addition to all other taxes imposed on real property, and shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes. Such tax shall not effective unless the county commission or proper become administrative body of the county or governing body of the city, town, or village, by order or ordinance, submits to the voters of the county a proposal to authorize the city, town, village, or county to impose a tax under this section on any day available for such city, town, village, or county to hold elections or at a special election called for that purpose.
  - 3. The ballot of submission for the tax authorized in this section shall be in substantially the following form:
- Shall ..... (insert the name of the city, town, village, or county)
  impose a tax on all real property situated in ..... (name of the city,

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town, village, or county) at a rate of ..... (insert rate not to exceed one 36 37 quarter of one cent per one hundred dollars assessed valuation) for the 38 sole purpose of providing funds for the maintenance, upkeep, and preservation of city, town, village, or county cemeteries? 39

 $\square$  YES 40  $\square$  NO

If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters 41 voting thereon are in favor of the question, then the tax shall become 42effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter immediately 43 following notification to the city, town, village, or county collector. If 44 a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters 45voting thereon are opposed to the question, then the tax shall not 46 become effective unless and until the question is resubmitted under 47 48 this section to the qualified voters and such question is approved by a 49 majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

- 4. The tax imposed under this section shall be known as the "Cemetery Maintenance Tax". Each city, town, village, or county imposing a tax under this section shall establish separate trust funds to be known as the "Cemetery Maintenance Trust Fund". The city, town, village, or county treasurer shall deposit the revenue derived from the tax imposed under this section for cemetery purposes in the city, town, village, or county cemetery maintenance trust fund. The proceeds of such tax shall be appropriated by the county commission or appropriate administrative body, or the governing body of the city, town, or village exclusively for the maintenance, upkeep, and preservation of cemeteries located within the jurisdiction of such commission or body.
- 5. All applicable provisions in this chapter relating to property tax shall apply to the collection of any tax imposed under this section. 63

138.431. 1. To hear and decide appeals pursuant to section 138.430, the commission shall appoint one or more hearing officers. The hearing officers shall be subject to supervision by the commission. No person shall participate on 3 behalf of the commission in any case in which such person is an interested party. 4

- 5 2. The commission may assign such appeals as it deems fit to a hearing 6 officer for disposition.
- 7 (1) The assignment shall be deemed made when the scheduling order is first issued by the commission and signed by the hearing

9 officer assigned, unless another hearing officer is assigned to the case 10 for disposition by other language in said order.

- (2) A change of hearing officer, or a reservation of the appeal for disposition as described in subsection 3 of this section, shall be ordered by the commission in any appeal upon the timely filing of a written application by a party to disqualify the hearing officer assigned. The application shall be filed within thirty days from the assignment of any appeal to a hearing officer and need not allege or prove any cause for such change and need not be verified. No more than one change of hearing officer shall be allowed for each party in any appeal.
- 3. The commission may, in its discretion, reserve such appeals as it deems fit to be heard and decided by the full commission, a quorum thereof, or any commissioner, subject to the provisions of section 138.240, and, in such case, the decision shall be final, subject to judicial review in the manner provided in subsection 4 of section 138.470.
- [3.] 4. The manner in which appeals shall be presented and the conduct of hearings shall be made in accordance with rules prescribed by the commission for determining the rights of the parties; provided that, the commission, with the consent of all the parties, may refer an appeal to mediation. The commission shall promulgate regulations for mediation pursuant to this section. No regulation or portion of a regulation promulgated pursuant to the authority of this section shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of chapter 536, RSMo. There shall be no presumption that the assessor's valuation is correct. A full and complete record shall be kept of all proceedings. All testimony at any hearing shall be recorded but need not be transcribed unless the matter is further appealed.
- [4.] 5. Unless an appeal is voluntarily dismissed, a hearing officer, after affording the parties reasonable opportunity for fair hearing, shall issue a decision and order affirming, modifying, or reversing the determination of the board of equalization, and correcting any assessment which is unlawful, unfair, improper, arbitrary, or capricious. The commission may, prior to the decision being rendered, transfer to another hearing officer the proceedings on an appeal determination before a hearing officer. The complainant, respondent-assessor, or other party shall be duly notified of a hearing officer's decision and order, together with findings of fact and conclusions of law. Appeals from decisions of hearing officers shall be made pursuant to section 138.432.

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[5.] 6. All decisions issued pursuant to this section or section 138.432 by the commission or any of its duly assigned hearing officers shall be issued no later than sixty days after the hearing on the matter to be decided is held or the date on which the last party involved in such matter files his or her brief, whichever event later occurs.

139.031. 1. Any taxpayer may protest all or any part of any current taxes assessed against the taxpayer, except taxes collected by the director of revenue 3 of Missouri. Any such taxpayer desiring to pay any current taxes under protest or while paying taxes based upon a disputed assessment shall, at the time of paying such taxes, make full payment of the current tax bill before the 5 delinquency date and file with the collector a written statement setting forth the grounds on which the protest is based. The statement shall include the true value in money claimed by the taxpayer if disputed. An appeal before the 8 state tax commission shall not be dismissed on the grounds that a 10 taxpayer failed to file a written statement when paying taxes based 11 upon a disputed assessment.

- 2. [For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2009, any taxpayer desiring to protest any current taxes shall make full payment of the current tax bill and file with the collector a written statement setting forth the grounds on which the protest is based.
- 3.] Upon receiving payment of current taxes under protest pursuant to subsection 1 of this section or upon receiving from the state tax commission or the circuit court notice of an appeal from the state tax commission or the circuit court pursuant to section 138.430, RSMo, along with full payment of the current tax bill before the delinquency date, the collector shall disburse to the proper official all portions of taxes not protested or not disputed by the taxpayer and shall impound in a separate fund all portions of such taxes which are protested or in dispute. Every taxpayer protesting the payment of current taxes under subsection 1 [or 2] of this section shall, within ninety days after filing his protest, commence an action against the collector by filing a petition for the recovery of the amount protested in the circuit court of the county in which the collector maintains his office. If any taxpayer so protesting his taxes under subsection 1 [or 2] of this section shall fail to commence an action in the circuit court for the recovery of the taxes protested within the time prescribed in this subsection, such protest shall become null and void and of no effect, and the collector shall then disburse to the proper official the taxes impounded, and any

32 interest earned thereon, as provided above in this subsection.

- [4.] 3. No action against the collector shall be commenced by any taxpayer who has, effective for the current tax year, filed with the state tax commission or the circuit court a timely and proper appeal of the assessment of the taxpayer's property. The portion of taxes in dispute from an appeal of an assessment shall be impounded in a separate fund and the commission in its decision and order issued pursuant to chapter 138, RSMo, or the circuit court in its judgment may order all or any part of such taxes refunded to the taxpayer, or may authorize the collector to release and disburse all or any part of such taxes.
- [5.] 4. Trial of the action for recovery of taxes protested under subsection 1 [or 2] of this section in the circuit court shall be in the manner prescribed for nonjury civil proceedings, and, after determination of the issues, the court shall make such orders as may be just and equitable to refund to the taxpayer all or any part of the current taxes paid under protest, together with any interest earned thereon, or to authorize the collector to release and disburse all or any part of the impounded taxes, and any interest earned thereon, to the appropriate officials of the taxing authorities. Either party to the proceedings may appeal the determination of the circuit court.
- [6.] 5. All the county collectors of taxes, and the collector of taxes in any city not within a county, shall, upon written application of a taxpayer, refund or credit against the taxpayer's tax liability in the following taxable year and subsequent consecutive taxable years until the taxpayer has received credit in full for any real or personal property tax mistakenly or erroneously levied against the taxpayer and collected in whole or in part by the collector. Such application shall be filed within three years after the tax is mistakenly or erroneously paid. The governing body, or other appropriate body or official of the county or city not within a county, shall make available to the collector funds necessary to make refunds under this subsection by issuing warrants upon the fund to which the mistaken or erroneous payment has been credited, or otherwise.
- [7.] 6. No taxpayer shall receive any interest on any money paid in by the taxpayer erroneously.
- [8.] 7. All protested taxes impounded under protest under subsection 1 [or 2] of this section and all disputed taxes impounded under notice as required by section 138.430, RSMo, shall be invested by the collector in the same manner as assets specified in section 30.260, RSMo, for investment of state moneys. A taxpayer who is entitled to a refund of protested or disputed taxes shall also

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receive the interest earned on the investment thereof. If the collector is ordered to release and disburse all or part of the taxes paid under protest or dispute to the proper official, such taxes shall be disbursed along with the proportional amount of interest earned on the investment of the taxes due the particular taxing authority.

[9.] 8. Any taxing authority may request to be notified by the county collector of current taxes paid under protest. Such request shall be in writing and submitted on or before [March] February first next following the delinquent date of current taxes paid under protest or disputed, and the county collector shall [notify any] provide such information on or before March first of the same year to the requesting taxing authority of the taxes paid under protest and disputed taxes which would be received by such taxing authority if the funds were not the subject of a protest or dispute. Any taxing authority may apply to the circuit court of the county or city not within a county in which a collector has impounded protested or disputed taxes under this section and, upon a satisfactory showing that such taxing authority would receive such impounded tax funds if they were not the subject of a protest or dispute and that such taxing authority has the financial ability and legal capacity to repay such impounded tax funds in the event a decision ordering a refund to the taxpayer is subsequently made, the circuit court shall order, pendente lite, the disbursal of all or any part of such impounded tax funds to such taxing authority. The circuit court issuing an order under this subsection shall retain jurisdiction of such matter for further proceedings, if any, to compel restitution of such tax funds to the taxpayer. In the event that any protested or disputed tax funds refunded to a taxpayer were disbursed to a taxing authority under this subsection instead of being held and invested by the collector under subsection 8 of this section, such taxing authority shall pay the taxpayer entitled to the refund of such protested or disputed taxes the same amount of interest, as determined by the circuit court having jurisdiction in the matter, such protested or disputed taxes would have earned if they had been held and invested by the collector.

[10.] 9. No appeal filed from the circuit court's or state tax commission's determination pertaining to the amount of refund shall stay any order of refund, but the decision filed by any court of last review modifying that determination shall be binding on the parties, and the decision rendered shall be complied with by the party affected by any modification within ninety days of the date of such

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decision. No taxpayer shall receive any interest on any additional award of refund, and the collector shall not receive any interest on any ordered return of refund in whole or in part.

139.100. 1. If any taxpayer shall fail or neglect to pay to the collector his taxes at the time required by law, then it shall be the duty of the collector, after the first day of January then next ensuing, to collect and account for, as other taxes, an additional tax, as penalty, the amount provided for in section 140.100, RSMo.

- 6 2. Collectors shall, on the day of their annual settlement with the county governing body, file with governing body a statement, under oath, of the amount so received, and from whom received, and settle with the governing body therefor; but, interest shall not be chargeable against persons who are absent from their homes, and engaged in the military service of this state or of the United States. 10 No interest shall be charged against any person who fails to pay to 11 taxes to the collector due to a terminal illness that prevents the person 12from being present at his or her home, provided that such person shall, 13 14 no later than sixty days following the date on which such taxes are due, 15 pay the full amount of taxes due and provide the collector with a written request for a waiver of interest which shall contain a notarized 16 letter from such person's physician stating the medical reason such 17 person was unable to timely pay such tax. The provisions of this section 18 shall apply to the city of St. Louis, so far as the same relates to the addition of 19 20 such interest, which, in such city, shall be collected and accounted for by the collector as other taxes, for which he shall receive no compensation. 21
  - 3. Whenever any collector of the revenue in the state fails or refuses to collect the penalty provided for in this section on state and county taxes, it shall be the duty of the director of revenue and county clerk to charge such collectors with the amount of interest due thereon, as shown by the returns of the county clerk, and such collector shall be liable to the penalties as provided for in section 139.270.
  - 4. For purposes of this section and other provisions of law relating to the timely payment of taxes due on any real or personal property, payments for taxes due on any real or personal property which are delivered by United States mail to the collector, the collector's office, or other officer or office designated by the county or city to receive such payments, of the appropriate county or city, shall be deemed paid as of the postmark date stamped on the envelope or other cover

in which such payment is mailed. In the event any payment of taxes due is sent 34 35 by registered or certified mail, the date of registration or certification shall be deemed the postmark date. No additional tax or penalty shall be imposed under 36 37 this section on any taxpayer whose payment is delivered by United States mail, if the postmark date stamped on the envelope or other cover containing such 38 39 payment falls within the prescribed period or on or before the prescribed date, 40 including any extension granted, for making the payment or if the postmaster for 41 the jurisdiction where the payment was mailed verifies in writing that the 42payment was deposited in the United States mail within the prescribed period or on or before the prescribed date, including any extension granted, for making the 43payment, and was delayed in delivery because of an error by the United States 44 postal service and not because of an error by the taxpayer. 45

139.140. Except as provided in section 52.361, the personal  $^{2}$ delinquent lists allowed to any collector shall be delivered to the collector and when [his] the collector's term of office expires then to [his] the successor, who 3 shall be charged with the full amount thereof, and shall account therefor as for other moneys collected by [him] the collector. When [he] the collector makes 5 [his] the next annual settlement [he] the collector shall return the lists to the 6 clerk of the county commission, and in the city of St. Louis the lists and the 8 uncollected tax bills to the comptroller of the city, and shall be entitled to credit 9 for the amount [he] the collector has been unable to collect. The lists and bills 10 shall be delivered to [his] the collector's successor, and so on until the whole 11 are collected.

139.150. And in making collections on the said personal delinquent lists,

2 the said collectors, except collectors in counties of the first or second

3 classifications, shall give duplicate receipts therefor, one to be delivered to the

4 person paying the same, and the other to be filed with the clerk of the county

5 commission, who shall charge the collector therewith.

collector-treasurer, other than the county collector of revenue of each county of the first or second classifications and, except in the city of St.

Louis, shall, on or before the fifth day of each month, file with the county clerk a detailed statement, verified by affidavit of all state, county, school, road and municipal taxes, and of all licenses by [him] the collector collected during the preceding month, and shall, except for tax payments made pursuant to section 139.053, on or before the fifteenth day of the month, pay the same, less [his] the

- 9 **collector's** commissions, into the county treasuries and to the director of 10 revenue.
- 2. The county collector of revenue of each county of the first or 11 12 second classifications shall, before the fifteenth day of each month, file with the county clerk and auditor a detailed statement, verified by 13 affidavit, of all state, county, school, road, and municipal taxes and of 14 all licenses collected by the collector during the preceding month, and 15 shall, except for tax payments made under section 139.053, on or before 16 the fifteenth day of the month, pay such taxes and licenses, less 17commissions, into the treasuries of the appropriate taxing entities and 18 to the director of revenue. 19
- 3. It shall be the duty of the county clerk, and [he] the clerk is hereby required, to forward immediately a certified copy of such detailed statement to the director of revenue, who shall keep an account of the state taxes with the collector.
  - 139.220. Every collector of the revenue having made settlement, according to law, of county revenue [by him] collected or received by the collector, shall pay the amount found due into the county treasury, and the treasurer shall give him duplicate receipts therefor, one of which shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county commission, who shall grant [him] the collector full quietus under the seal of the commission.
- 140.050. 1. Except as provided in section 52.361, the county clerk shall file the delinquent lists in [his] the county clerk's office and within ten days thereafter make, under the seal of the commission, the lists into a back tax book as provided in section 140.060.
- 2. Except as provided in section 52.361, when completed, the clerk shall deliver the book to the collector taking duplicate receipts therefor, one of which [he] the clerk shall file in [his] the clerk's office and the other [he] the clerk shall file with the director of revenue. The clerk shall charge the collector with the aggregate amount of taxes, interest, and clerk's fees contained in the back tax book.
- 3. The collector shall collect such back taxes and may levy upon, seize and distrain tangible personal property and may sell such property for taxes.
- 4. In the city of St. Louis, the city comptroller or other proper officer shall return the back tax book together with the uncollected tax bills within thirty days to the city collector.

5. If any county commission or clerk in counties not having a county auditor fails to comply with section 140.040, and this section, to the extent that the collection of taxes cannot be enforced by law, the county commission or clerk, or their successors in office, shall correct such omissions at once and return the back tax book to the collector who shall collect such taxes.

140.070. All back taxes, of whatever kind, whether state, county or school, or of any city or incorporated town, which return delinquent tax lists to the county collector to collect, appearing due upon delinquent real estates shall be extended in the back tax book made under this chapter or chapter 52. In case the collector of any city or town has omitted or neglected to return to the county collector a list of delinquent lands and lots, as required by section 140.670, the present authorities of the city or town may cause the delinquent list to be certified, as by that section contemplated, and the delinquent taxes shall be by the county clerk put upon the back tax book and collected by the collector under authority of this chapter.

140.080. Except as provided in section 52.361, the county clerk and
2 the county collector shall compare the back tax book with the corrected
3 delinquent land list made pursuant to sections 140.030 and 140.040 respectively,
4 and the clerk shall certify on the delinquent land list on file in [his] the clerk's
5 office that the list has been properly entered in the back tax book and shall
6 attach a certificate at the end of the back tax book that it contains a true copy of
7 the delinquent land list on file in [his] the collector's office.

140.150. 1. All lands, lots, mineral rights, and royalty interests on which
taxes or neighborhood improvement district special assessments are delinquent
and unpaid are subject to sale to discharge the lien for the delinquent and unpaid
taxes or unpaid special assessments as provided for in this chapter on the fourth
Monday in August of each year.

6 2. No real property, lots, mineral rights, or royalty interests shall be sold for state, county or city taxes or special assessments without judicial proceedings, unless the notice of sale contains the names of all record owners thereof, or the 8 names of all owners appearing on the land tax book and all other information 9 10 required by law. Delinquent taxes or unpaid special assessments, penalty, interest and costs due thereon may be paid to the county collector at any time 11 12before the property is sold therefor. The collector shall send notices to the publicly recorded owner of record before any delinquent and unpaid 13 taxes or unpaid special assessments as specified in this section subject

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to sale are published. The first notice shall be by first class mail. A second notice shall be sent by certified mail only if the assessed valuation of the property is greater than one thousand dollars. If the assessed valuation of the property is not greater than one thousand dollars, only the first notice shall be required. If any second notice sent by certified mail under this section is returned to the collector unsigned, then notice shall be sent before the sale by first class mail to both the owner of record and the occupant of the real property. The postage for the mailing of the notices shall be paid out of the county treasury, and such costs shall be added to the costs of conducting the sale, and the county treasury shall be reimbursed to the extent that such postage costs are recovered at the sale. The failure of the taxpayer or the publicly recorded owner to receive the notice provided for in this section shall not relieve the taxpayer or publicly recorded owner of any tax liability imposed by law.

3. The entry in the back tax book by the county clerk of the delinquent lands, lots, mineral rights, and royalty interests constitutes a levy upon the delinquent lands, lots, mineral rights, and royalty interests for the purpose of enforcing the lien of delinquent and unpaid taxes or unpaid special assessments as provided in section 67.469, RSMo, together with penalty, interest and costs.

140.160. 1. No proceedings for the sale of land and lots for delinquent taxes pursuant to this chapter or unpaid special assessments as provided in section 67.469, RSMo, relating to the collection of delinquent and back taxes and unpaid special assessments and providing for foreclosure sale and redemption of land and lots therefor, shall be valid unless initial proceedings therefor shall be commenced within three years after delinquency of such taxes and unpaid special assessments, and any sale held pursuant to initial proceedings commenced within 7 such period of three years shall be deemed to have been in compliance with the 9 provisions of said law insofar as the time at which such sales are to be had is specified therein; provided further, that in suits or actions to collect delinquent 10 drainage and/or levee assessments on real estate such suits or actions shall be 11 commenced within three years after delinquency, otherwise no suit or action 12therefor shall be commenced, had or maintained, except that the three-year 13 limitation described in this subsection shall not be applicable if any written 14 instrument conveys any real estate having a tax-exempt status, if such 15 instrument causes such real estate to again become taxable real property and if

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- such instrument has not been recorded in the office of the recorder in the county in which the real estate has been situated. Such three-year limitation shall only be applicable once the recording of the title has occurred.
- 20 2. [In order to enable county and city collectors to be able to collect delinquent and back taxes and unpaid special assessments, The county auditor 2122in all counties having a county auditor shall annually audit [and list all 23 delinquent and back taxes and unpaid special assessments] collections, 24 deposits, and supporting reports of the collector and provide a copy of such 25audit [and list] to the county collector and to the governing body of the county. A copy of the audit [and list] may be provided to [city collectors] all applicable  $^{26}$ 27 taxing entities within the county at the discretion of the county collector.
- 140.170. 1. Except for lands described in subsection 7 of this section, the county collector shall cause a copy of the list of delinquent lands and lots to be printed in some newspaper of general circulation published in the county, for three consecutive weeks, one insertion weekly, before the sale, the last insertion to be at least fifteen days prior to the fourth Monday in August.
- 2. In addition to the names of all record owners or the names of all owners appearing on the land tax book it is only necessary in the printed and published list to state in the aggregate the amount of taxes, penalty, interest and cost due thereon, each year separately stated.
  - 3. To the list shall be attached and in like manner printed and published a notice of said lands and lots stating that said land and lots will be sold at public auction to discharge the taxes, penalty, interest, and costs due thereon at the time of sale in or adjacent to the courthouse of such county, on the fourth Monday in August next thereafter, commencing at ten o'clock of said day and continuing from day to day thereafter until all are offered.
  - 4. The county collector, on or before the day of sale, shall insert at the foot of the list on his record a copy of the notice and certify on his record immediately following the notice the name of the newspaper of the county in which the notice was printed and published and the dates of insertions thereof in the newspaper.
  - 5. The expense of such printing shall be paid out of the county treasury and shall not exceed the rate provided for in chapter 493, RSMo, relating to legal publications, notices and advertisements, and the cost of printing at the rate paid by the county shall be taxed as part of the costs of the sale of any land or lot contained in the list.
    - 6. The county collector shall cause the affidavit of the printer, editor or

- publisher of the newspaper in which the list of delinquent lands and notice of sale was published, as provided by section 493.060, RSMo, with the list and notice attached, to be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, and the recorder shall not charge or receive any fees for recording the same.
- 7. The county collector may have a separate list of such lands, without legal descriptions or the names of the record owners, printed in a newspaper of general circulation published in such county for three consecutive weeks before the sale of such lands for a parcel or lot of land that:
  - (1) Has an assessed value of [five hundred] one thousand dollars or less and has been advertised previously; or
  - (2) Is a lot in a development of twenty or more lots and such lot has an assessed value of [five hundred] one thousand dollars or less. The notice shall state that legal descriptions and the names of the record owners of such lands shall be posted at any county courthouse within the county and the office of the county collector.
  - 8. If, in the opinion of the county collector, an adequate legal description of the delinquent land and lots cannot be obtained through researching the documents available through the recorder of deeds, the collector may commission a professional land surveyor to prepare an adequate legal description of the delinquent land and lots in question. The costs of any commissioned land survey deemed necessary by the county collector shall be taxed as part of the costs of the sale of any land or lots contained in the list prepared under this section.
  - 140.190. 1. On the day mentioned in the notice, the county collector shall commence the sale of such lands, and shall continue the same from day to day until each parcel assessed or belonging to each person assessed shall be sold as will pay the taxes, interest and charges thereon, or chargeable to such person in said county.
  - 2. The person offering at said sale to pay the required sum for a tract shall be considered the purchaser of such land; provided, no sale shall be made to any person who is currently delinquent on any tax payments on any property, other than a delinquency on the property being offered for sale, and who does not sign an affidavit stating such at the time of sale. Failure to sign such affidavit as well as signing a false affidavit may invalidate such sale. No bid shall be received from any person not a resident of the state of Missouri [until such person] or a foreign corporation or entity all deemed nonresidents. A

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nonresident shall file with said collector an agreement in writing consenting to the jurisdiction of the circuit court of the county in which such sale shall be made, and also filing with such collector an appointment of some citizen of said 16 17county as agent of said [purchaser] nonresident, and consenting that service of process on such agent shall give such court jurisdiction to try and determine any 18 suit growing out of or connected with such sale for taxes. After the delinquent 20 auction sale, any certificate of purchase shall be issued to the agent. After meeting the requirements of section 140.405, the property shall be conveyed to the agent on behalf of the nonresident, and the 22agent shall thereafter convey the property to the nonresident.

3. All such written consents to jurisdiction and selective appointments shall be preserved by the county collector and shall be binding upon any person or corporation claiming under the person consenting to jurisdiction and making the appointment herein referred to; provided further, that in the event of the death, disability or refusal to act of the person appointed as agent of said nonresident [purchaser] the county clerk shall become the appointee as agent of said nonresident [purchaser].

140.230. 1. When real estate has been sold for taxes or other debt by the sheriff or collector of any county within the state of Missouri, and the same sells for a greater amount than the debt or taxes and all costs in the case it shall be 3 the duty of the sheriff or collector of the county, when such sale has been or may hereafter be made, to make a written statement describing each parcel or tract 6 of land sold by him for a greater amount than the debt or taxes and all costs in 7 the case together with the amount of surplus money in each case. The statement shall be subscribed and sworn to by the sheriff or collector making it before some officer competent to administer oaths within this state, and then presented to the county commission of the county where the sale has been or may be made; and 10 on the approval of the statement by the commission, the sheriff or collector 11 making the same shall pay the surplus money into the county treasury, take the 12receipt in duplicate of the treasurer for the [overplus] surplus of money and 13 retain one of the duplicate receipts himself and file the other with the county 14 commission, and thereupon the commission shall charge the treasurer with the 15 16 amount.

2. The treasurer shall place such moneys in the county treasury to be held for the use and benefit of the person entitled to such moneys or to the credit of the school fund of the county, to be held in trust for the term of three

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- years for the **publicly recorded** owner or owners **of the property sold at the**delinquent land tax auction or their legal representatives. At the end of three
  years, if such fund shall not be called for, then it shall become a permanent
  school fund of the county.
- 3. County commissions shall compel owners or agents to make satisfactory proof of their claims before receiving their money; provided, that no county shall pay interest to the claimant of any such fund.
  - 140.250. 1. Whenever any lands have been or shall hereafter be offered for sale for delinquent taxes, interest, penalty and costs by the collector of the proper county for any two successive years and no person shall have bid therefor a sum equal to the delinquent taxes thereon, interest, penalty and costs provided by law, then such county collector shall at the next regular tax sale of lands for delinquent taxes sell same to the highest bidder, except the highest bid shall not be less than the sum equal to the delinquent taxes, interest, penalties, and costs, and there shall be a ninety-day period of redemption from such sales as specified in section 140.405.
- 2. [No] A certificate of purchase shall [issue] be issued as to such sales, but] and the purchaser at such sales shall be entitled to the issuance and delivery of a collector's deed upon completion of title search action as specified in section 140.405.
  - 3. If any lands or lots are not sold at such third offering, then the collector, in his discretion, need not again advertise or offer such lands or lots for sale more often than once every five years after the third offering of such lands or lots, and such offering shall toll the operation of any applicable statute of limitations.
- 19 4. A purchaser at any sale subsequent to the third offering of any land or lots, whether by the collector or a trustee as provided in section 140.260, 20 shall be entitled to the immediate issuance and delivery of a collector's deed and 21there shall be no period of redemption from such post-third year sales; 22provided, however, before any purchaser at a sale to which this section is 23applicable shall be entitled to a collector's deed it shall be the duty of the 2425collector to demand, and the purchaser to pay, in addition to his bid, all taxes due 26and unpaid on such lands or lots that become due and payable on such lands or 27lots subsequent to the date of the taxes included in such advertisement and sale. The collector's deed or trustee's deed shall have priority over all 2829 other liens or encumbrances on the property sold except for real

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## 30 property taxes or federal liens.

- 5. In the event the real purchaser at any sale to which this section is applicable shall be the owner of the lands or lots purchased, or shall be obligated to pay the taxes for the nonpayment of which such lands or lots were sold, then no collector's deed shall [issue] be issued to such purchaser, or to anyone acting for or on behalf of such purchaser, without payment to the collector of such additional amount as will discharge in full all delinquent taxes, penalty, interest and costs.
- 140.260. 1. It shall be lawful for the county commission of any county, and the comptroller, mayor and president of the board of assessors of the city of St. Louis, to designate and appoint a suitable person or persons with discretionary authority to bid at all sales to which section 140.250 is applicable, and to purchase at such sales all lands or lots necessary to protect all taxes due and owing and prevent their loss to the taxing authorities involved from inadequate bids.
  - 2. Such person or persons so designated are hereby declared as to such purchases and as titleholders pursuant to collector's deeds issued on such purchases, to be trustees for the benefit of all funds entitled to participate in the taxes against all such lands or lots so sold.
  - 3. Such person or persons so designated shall not be required to pay the amount bid on any such purchase but the collector's deed issuing on such purchase shall recite the delinquent taxes for which said lands or lots were sold, the amount due each respective taxing authority involved, and that the grantee in such deed or deeds holds title as trustee for the use and benefit of the fund or funds entitled to the payment of the taxes for which said lands or lots were sold.
  - 4. The costs of all collectors' deeds, the recording of same and the advertisement of such lands or lots shall be paid out of the county treasury in the respective counties and such fund as may be designated therefor by the authorities of the city of St. Louis.
- 5. All lands or lots so purchased shall be sold and deeds ordered executed and delivered by such trustees upon order of the county commission of the respective counties and the comptroller, mayor and president of the board of assessors of the city of St. Louis, and the proceeds of such sales shall be applied, first, to the payment of the costs incurred and advanced, and the balance shall be distributed pro rata to the funds entitled to receive the taxes on the lands or lots so disposed of, as provided in section 140.230.

- 6. Upon appointment of any such person or persons to act as trustee as herein designated a certified copy of the order making such appointment shall be delivered to the collector, and if such authority be revoked a certified copy of the revoking order shall also be delivered to the collector.
  - 7. Compensation to trustees as herein designated shall be payable solely from proceeds derived from the sale of lands purchased by them as such trustees and shall be fixed by the authorities herein designated, but not in excess of ten percent of the price for which any such lands and lots are sold by the trustees; provided further, that if at any such sale any person bid a sufficient amount to pay in full all delinquent taxes, penalties, interest and costs, then the trustees herein designated shall be without authority to further bid on any such land or lots. If a third party is a successful bidder and there are excess proceeds, such proceeds shall be distributed as provided in section 140.230.
  - 8. If the county commission of any county does not designate and appoint a suitable person or persons as trustee or trustees, so appointed, or the trustee or trustees do not accept property after the third offering where no sale occurred then it shall be at the discretion of the collector to sell such land subsequent to the third offering of such land and lots at any time and for any amount.
- 140.290. 1. After payment shall have been made the county collector shall give the purchaser a certificate in writing, to be designated as a certificate of purchase, which shall carry a numerical number and which shall describe the land so purchased, each tract or lot separately stated, the total amount of the tax, with penalty, interest and costs, and the year or years of delinquency for which said lands or lots were sold, separately stated, and the aggregate of all such taxes, penalty, interest and costs, and the sum bid on each tract.
  - 2. If the purchaser bid for any tract or lot of land a sum in excess of the delinquent tax, penalty, interest and costs for which said tract or lot of land was sold, such excess sum shall also be noted in the certificate of purchase, in a separate column to be provided therefor. Such certificate of purchase shall also recite the name and address of the owner or reputed owner if known, and if unknown then the party or parties to whom each tract or lot of land was assessed, together with the address of such party, if known, and shall also have incorporated therein the name and address of the purchaser. Such certificate of purchase shall also contain the true date of the sale and the time when the purchaser will be entitled to a deed for said land, if not redeemed as in this

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- chapter provided, and the rate of interest that such certificate of purchase shall bear, which rate of interest shall not exceed the sum of ten percent per annum. Such certificate shall be authenticated by the county collector, who shall record the same in a permanent record book in his office before delivery to the purchaser.
  - 3. Such certificate shall be assignable, but no assignment thereof shall be valid unless endorsed on such certificate and acknowledged before some officer authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds and an entry of such assignment entered in the record of said certificate of purchase in the office of the county collector.
  - 4. For each certificate of purchase issued, including the recording of the same, the county collector shall be entitled to receive and retain a fee of fifty cents, to be paid by the purchaser and treated as a part of the cost of the sale, and so noted on the certificate. For noting any assignment of any certificate the county collector shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents, to be paid by the person requesting such recital of assignment, and which shall not be treated as a part of the cost of the sale. For each certificate of purchase issued, as a part of the cost of the sale, the purchaser shall pay to the collector the fee necessary to record such certificate of purchase in the office of the county recorder. The collector shall record the certificate of purchase before delivering such certificate of purchase to the purchaser.
  - 5. No collector shall be authorized to issue a certificate of purchase to any nonresident of the state of Missouri [or to enter a recital of any assignment of such certificate upon his record to a nonresident of the state, until such purchaser or assignee of such purchaser, as the case may be, shall have complied], however, any nonresident as described in subsection 2 of section 140.190 may appoint an agent, and such agent shall comply with the provisions of section 140.190 pertaining to a nonresident [purchasers].
  - 6. This section shall not apply to any post-third year tax sale, except for nonresidents as provided in subsection 5 of this section.
- 140.310. 1. The purchaser of any tract or lot of land at sale for delinquent taxes, homesteads excepted, shall at any time after one year from the date of sale be entitled to the immediate possession of the premises so purchased during the redemption period provided for in this law, unless sooner redeemed; provided, however, any owner or occupant of any tract or lot of land purchased may retain possession of said premises by making a written assignment of, or agreement to

- 7 pay, rent certain or estimated to accrue during such redemption period or so 8 much thereof as shall be sufficient to discharge the bid of the purchaser with 9 interest thereon as provided in the certificate of purchase.
  - 2. The purchaser, his heirs or assigns, may enforce his rights under said written assignment or agreement in any manner now authorized or hereafter authorized by law for the collection of delinquent and unpaid rent; provided further, nothing herein contained shall operate to the prejudice of any owner not in default and whose interest in the tract or lot of land is not encumbered by the certificate of purchase, nor shall it prejudice the rights of any occupant of any tract or lot of land not liable to pay taxes thereon nor such occupant's interest in any planted, growing or unharvested crop thereon.
  - 3. Any additions or improvements made to any tract or lot of land by any occupant thereof, as tenant or otherwise, and made prior to such tax sale, which such occupant would be permitted to detach and remove from the land under his contract of occupancy shall also, to the same extent, be removable against the purchaser, his heirs or assigns.
  - 4. Any rent collected by the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, shall operate as a payment upon the amount due the holder of such certificate of purchase, and such amount or amounts, together with the date paid and by whom shall be endorsed as a credit upon said certificate, and which said sums shall be taken into consideration in the redemption of such land, as provided for in this chapter.
  - 5. Any purchaser, heirs or assigns, in possession within the period of redemption against whom rights of redemption are exercised shall be protected in the value of any planted, growing and/or unharvested crop on the lands redeemed in the same manner as such purchaser, heirs or assigns would be protected in valuable and lasting improvements made upon said lands after the period of redemption and referred to in section 140.360.
  - 6. The one-year redemption period shall not apply to third year tax sales, but the ninety-day redemption period as provided in section 140.405 shall apply to such sales. There shall be no redemption period for a post-third year tax sale, or any offering thereafter.
- 140.340. 1. The owner or occupant of any land or lot sold for taxes, or any other persons having an interest therein, may redeem the same at any time during the one year next ensuing, in the following manner: by paying to the county collector, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, the full sum of the purchase money named in his certificate of purchase and all the cost of the

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sale, including the cost to record the certificate of purchase as required in section 140.290, the fee necessary for the collector to record the release of such certificate of purchase, and the cost of the title search and certified mailings of notification required in sections 140.150 to 140.405, together with interest at the rate specified in such certificate, not to 10 exceed ten percent annually, except on a sum paid by a purchaser in excess of the 11 delinquent taxes due plus costs of the sale, no interest shall be owing on the 12excess amount, with all subsequent taxes which have been paid thereon by the 13 purchaser, his heirs or assigns, with interest at the rate of eight percent per 14 15 annum on such taxes subsequently paid, and in addition thereto the person 16 redeeming any land shall pay the costs incident to entry of recital of such 17 redemption.

- 2. Upon deposit with the county collector of the amount necessary to redeem as herein provided, it shall be the duty of the county collector to mail to the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, at the last post office address if known, and if not known, then to the address of the purchaser as shown in the record of the certificate of purchase, notice of such deposit for redemption.
- 233. Such notice, given as herein provided, shall stop payment to the 24 purchaser, his heirs or assigns, of any further interest or penalty.
- 4. In case the party purchasing said land, his heirs or assigns, fails to take a tax deed for the land so purchased within six months after the expiration of the one year next following the date of sale, no interest shall be charged or collected from the redemptioner after that time. 28

140.405. 1. Any person purchasing property at a delinquent land tax auction shall not acquire the deed to the real estate, as provided for in section 140.420 or 140.250, until the person meets [with the following requirement or 3 until such person makes affidavit that a title search has revealed no publicly recorded deed of trust, mortgage, lease, lien or claim on the real estate] the 5 requirements of this section, except that such requirements shall not 7 apply to post-third year sales, which shall be conducted under subsection 4 of section 140.250. The purchaser shall obtain a title search report from a licensed attorney or licensed title company detailing the ownership and encumbrances on the property. Such title 10 search report shall be declared invalid if the effective date is more than 11 one hundred twenty days from the date the purchaser applies for a 1213 collector's deed under section 140.420 or 140.250. [At least ninety days

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14 prior to the date when a purchaser is authorized to acquire the deed,]

- 2. The purchaser shall notify the owner of record and any person who holds a publicly recorded unreleased deed of trust, mortgage, lease, lien, judgment, or any other publicly recorded claim upon that real estate of [the latter person's right to redeem such person's publicly recorded security or claim] such person's right to redeem the property. Notice shall be sent by both first class mail and certified mail return receipt requested to [any such person, including one who was the publicly recorded owner of the property sold at the delinquent land tax auction previous to such sale, at] such person's last known available address. [Failure of the purchaser to comply with this provision shall result in such purchaser's loss of all interest in the real estate.] If the certified mail return receipt is returned signed, the first class mail notice is not returned, the first class mail notice is refused where noted by the United States Postal Service, or any combination thereof, notice shall be presumed received by the recipient. At the conclusion of the applicable redemption period, the purchaser shall make an affidavit in accordance with subsection 4 of this section. If the owner of record or any other publicly recorded claim on the property intends to transact or transfer ownership or execute any additional liens or encumbrances on the property, such owner shall first redeem such property under section 140.340. The failure to comply with redeeming the property first before executing any of such actions or agreements on the property shall require the owner of record or any other publicly recorded claim on the property to reimburse the purchaser for the total bid as recorded on the certificate of purchase and all the costs of the sale required in sections 140.150 to 140.405.
- 3. In the case that both the certified notice return receipt card is returned unsigned and the first class mail is returned for any reason except refusal, where the notice is returned undeliverable, then the purchaser shall attempt additional notice and certify in the purchaser's affidavit to the collector that such additional notice was attempted and by what means.
- 4. The purchaser shall notify the county collector by affidavit of the date that every required notice was sent to the owner of record and, if applicable, any other publicly recorded claim on the property. To the affidavit, the purchaser shall attach a copy of a valid title search report as described in subsection 1 of this section as well as completed

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- 51 copies of the following for each recipient:
- 52 (1) First class mail;
- 53 (2) Certified mail notice;
- 54 (3) Addressed envelopes as they appeared immediately before 55 mailing;
  - (4) Certified mail receipt as it appeared upon its return; and
- 57 (5) Any returned regular mailed envelopes.
  - As provided in this section, at such time the purchaser notifies the collector by affidavit that all the ninety days' notice requirements of this section have been met, the purchaser is authorized to acquire the deed, provided that a collector's deed shall not be acquired before the expiration date of the redemption period as provided in section 140.340.
  - 5. If any real estate is purchased at a third-offering tax auction and has a publicly recorded unreleased deed of trust, mortgage, lease, lien, judgment, or any other publicly recorded claim upon the real estate under this section, the purchaser of said property [at a third-offering tax auction shall notify anyone with a publicly recorded deed of trust, mortgage, lease, lien or claim upon the real estate pursuant to this section] shall within forty-five days after the purchase at the sale notify such person of the person's right to redeem the property within ninety days from the postmark date on the notice. Notice shall be sent by both first class mail and certified mail return receipt requested to such person's last known available address. [Once] The purchaser [has notified] shall notify the county collector by affidavit [that proper notice has been given, anyone with a publicly recorded deed of trust, mortgage, lease, lien or claim upon the property] of the date the required notice was sent to the owner of record and, if applicable, any other publicly recorded claim on the property, that such person shall have ninety days to redeem said property or be forever barred from redeeming said property.
  - 6. If the county collector chooses to have the title search done then the county collector [must comply with all provisions of this section, and] may charge the purchaser the cost of the title search before giving the purchaser a deed pursuant to section 140.420.
- 7. If the property is redeemed, the person redeeming the property shall pay the costs incurred by the purchaser in providing notice under this section. Recoverable costs on any property sold at a

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tax sale shall include the title search, postage, and costs for the recording of any certificate of purchase issued and for recording the release of such certificate of purchase and all the costs of the sale required in sections 140.150 to 140.405.

8. Failure of the purchaser to comply with this section shall result in such purchaser's loss of all interest in the real estate.

applicable redemption period of one year from the date of the sale or within the ninety-day notice as specified in section 140.405 for a thirdyear tax sale, at the expiration thereof, and on production of the certificate of purchase, the collector of the county in which the sale of such lands took place shall execute to the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, in the name of the state, a conveyance of the real estate so sold, which shall vest in the grantee an absolute estate in fee simple, subject, however, to all claims thereon for unpaid taxes except such unpaid taxes existing at time of the purchase of said lands and the lien for which taxes was inferior to the lien for taxes for which said tract or lot of land was sold.

165.071. 1. At least once in every month the county collector in all counties of the first and second classifications and the collector-treasurer in counties having township organization shall pay over to the treasurer of the school board of all seven-director districts all moneys received and collected by the county collector and the collector-treasurer to which the board is entitled and take duplicate receipts from the treasurer, one of which the county collector and the collector-treasurer shall file with the secretary of the school board and the other the collector-treasurer shall file in his or her settlement with the county commission.

2. The county collector in counties of the third and fourth classification, except in counties under township organization, shall pay over to the county treasurer at least once in every month all moneys received and collected by the county collector which are due each school district and shall take duplicate receipts therefor, one of which the county collector shall file in his or her settlement with the county commission. The county treasurer in such counties shall pay over to the treasurer of the school board of seven-director districts, at least once in every month, all moneys so received by the county treasurer to which the board is entitled. Upon payment the county treasurer shall take duplicate receipts from the treasurer of the school board, one of which the county

treasurer shall file with the secretary of the school board, and the other [he] the county treasurer shall file in his or her settlement with the county commission.

171.185. No school district located in any city of the third classification with more than forty-six thousand eight hundred but fewer than forty-seven thousand inhabitants shall operate a recycling center within five hundred feet of a residential property.

181.060. 1. The general assembly may appropriate moneys for state aid
to public libraries, which moneys shall be administered by the state librarian,
and distributed as specified in rules and regulations promulgated by the Missouri
state library, and approved by the secretary of state.

5 2. At least fifty percent of the moneys appropriated for state aid to public libraries shall be apportioned to all public libraries established and maintained 7 under the provisions of the library laws or other laws of the state relating to libraries. The allocation of the moneys shall be based on an equal per capita rate 8 9 for the population of each city, village, town, township, urban public library district, county or consolidated library district in which any library is or may be 10 11 established, in proportion to the population according to the latest federal census 12 of the cities, villages, towns, townships, school districts, county or regional library 13 districts maintaining public libraries primarily supported by public funds which are designed to serve the general public. No grant shall be made to any public 14 15 library which is tax supported if the rate of tax levied or the appropriation for the library should be decreased below the rate in force on December 31, 1946, or on 16 the date of its establishment. Grants shall be made to any public library if a 17 public library tax of at least ten cents per one hundred dollars assessed valuation 18 has been voted in accordance with sections 182.010 to 182.460, RSMo, or as 19 authorized in section 137.030, RSMo, and is duly assessed and levied for the year 20 preceding that in which the grant is made, or if the appropriation for the public 21library in any city of first class yields one dollar or more per capita for the 22previous year according to the population of the latest federal census or if the 23amount provided by the city for the public library, in any other city in which the 24library is not supported by a library tax, is at least equal to the amount of 2526 revenue which would be realized by a tax of ten cents per one hundred dollars 27assessed valuation if the library had been tax supported. Except that, no grant 28under this section shall be affected because of a reduction in the rate of levy 29 which is required by the provisions of section 137.073, RSMo, or because of a voluntary reduction in the levy following the enactment of a district 30

- sales tax under section 182.802, if the proceeds from the sales tax equal
  or exceed the reduction in revenue from the levy.
- 3. The librarian of the library together with the treasurer of the library or the treasurer of the city if there is no library treasurer shall certify to the state librarian the annual tax income and rate of tax or the appropriation for the library on the date of the enactment of this law, and of the current year, and each year thereafter, and the state librarian shall certify to the commissioner of administration the amount to be paid to each library.
- 4. The balance of the moneys shall be administered and supervised by the state librarian who may provide grants to public libraries for:
- 41 (1) Establishment, on a population basis to newly established city, county 42 city/county or consolidated libraries;
- 43 (2) Equalization to city/county[.], urban public, county or consolidated 44 libraries;
- 45 (3) Reciprocal borrowing;
- 46 (4) Technological development;
- 47 (5) Interlibrary cooperation;
- 48 (6) Literacy programs; and
- 49 (7) Other library projects or programs that may be determined by the local library, library advisory committee and the state library staff that would improve 51 access to library services by the residents of this state. Newly established 52libraries shall certify through the legally established board or the governing body of the city supporting the library and the librarian of the library to the state 53librarian the fact of establishment, the rate of tax, the assessed valuation of the 54library district and the annual tax yield of the library. The state librarian shall 55then certify to the commissioner of administration the amount of establishment 56grant to be paid to the libraries and warrants shall be issued for the amount 57allocated and approved. The sum appropriated for state aid to public libraries 5859 shall be separate and apart from any and all appropriations made to the state 60 library.
  - 182.802. 1. A public library district located at least partially within any county of the first classification with more than ninety-three thousand eight hundred but fewer than ninety-three thousand nine hundred inhabitants, any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than twenty-four thousand five hundred but fewer than twenty-four

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thousand six hundred inhabitants, any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than fifteen thousand three hundred but fewer than fifteen thousand four hundred inhabitants, or any county of the third classification without a 10 township form of government and with more than forty thousand eight 11 hundred but fewer than forty thousand nine hundred inhabitants may, 12 by a majority vote of its board of directors, impose a tax not to exceed 13 one-half of one cent on all retail sales subject to taxation under sections 14 144.010 to 144.525 for the purpose of funding the operation and 15 maintenance of public libraries within the boundaries of such library 16 district. The tax authorized by this subsection shall be in addition to 17 all other taxes allowed by law. No tax under this subsection shall 18 become effective unless the board of directors submits to the voters of 19 20 the district, at a county or state general, primary or special election, a proposal to authorize the tax, and such tax shall become effective only 2122after the majority of the voters voting on such tax approve such tax.

2. In the event the district seeks to impose a sales tax under this subsection, the question shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

Shall a ...... cent sales tax be levied on all retail sales within the district for the purpose of providing funding for ...... library district?

 $\square$  YES  $\square$  NO

If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the proposal, then the tax shall become effective. If a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters voting are opposed to the proposal, then the board of directors shall have no power to impose the tax unless and until another proposal to authorize the tax is submitted to the voters of the district and such proposal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon. The provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087 shall apply to any tax approved under this subsection.

3. As used in this section, "qualified voters" or "voters" means any individuals residing within the district who are eligible to be registered voters and who have registered to vote under chapter 115, or, if no individuals are eligible and registered to vote reside within the proposed district, all of the owners of real property located within the

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proposed district who have unanimously petitioned for or consented to the adoption of an ordinance by the governing body imposing a tax authorized in this section. If the owner of the property within the proposed district is a political subdivision or corporation of the state, the governing body of such political subdivision or corporation shall be considered the owner for purposes of this section.

4. For purposes of this section the term "public library district" shall mean any city library district, county library district, city-county library district, municipal library district, consolidated library district, or urban library district.

184.362. The use and enjoyment of such institutions and places, museums and parks of any and all of the subdistricts established under sections 184.350 to 184.384 shall be forever free to residents of the district and open to the public at such times as may be provided by the reasonable rules and regulations adopted by the respective commissions in order to render the use of the said subdistrict's facilities of the greatest benefit and efficiently to the greatest number. Upon application of a subdistrict established under sections 184.350 to 7 184.384, or in the case of a subdistrict which contracts with another person for provision of services authorized by this chapter, upon 9 application of both the subdistrict and any person with whom the 10 subdistrict contracts, and upon majority vote by the district board, a fee 11 12may be charged upon nonresidents of the district for admission to such institutions, places, museums, and parks of any of the subdistricts or of 13 any person with whom the commissioners of any of the subdistricts 14contract. The respective commissions may, upon a majority vote of such 15commission, provide for exemptions from any fee for admission, to 16 institutions, places, museums, and parks of such commission, adopted 17by the district board under the provisions of this section. The respective 18 commissions may exclude from the use of the said facilities any and all persons 19 who willfully violate such rules. In addition said commission shall make and 2021adopt such bylaws, rules and regulations for its own guidance and for the election 22of its members and for the administration of the subdistrict as it may deem 23expedient and as may not be inconsistent with the provisions of the law. The respective commissions and any person with whom the commissioners of a 2425subdistrict may contract, may [contract] enter into contracts for, or exact, a charge from any person in connection with the use, enjoyment, purchase, license

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27 or lease of any property, facility, activity, exhibit, function, or personnel of the 28 respective subdistricts or of any person with whom the commissioners of any subdistrict may contract. Said commission shall have exclusive control 29 30 of the expenditures of all moneys collected by the district to the credit of the subdistrict's fund. The commission of any subdistrict established by the voters 31 32 under the authority of section 184.350 shall have exclusive control of the 33 construction and maintenance of any subdistrict buildings built or maintained in whole or in part with moneys of said fund and of the supervision, care and custody 34 35 of the grounds, rooms or buildings constructed, leased or set apart for the purposes of the subdistrict under the authority conferred in this law. The commission of 36 any subdistrict established by the voters under the authority of section 184.350 37 shall have the power to appoint a director and necessary assistants, to fix their 38 compensation and shall also have power to remove such appointees. All 39 40 employees, appointees and officers of publicly owned and operated museums and zoological parks shall on the establishment of a subdistrict related thereto become 41 employees of the subdistrict and such appointees' and employees' seniority, 42pension, salaries, wages and fringe benefits shall be equal to or better than that 43 existing at the time of the establishment of the subdistrict insofar as may be 44 possible. The respective commissions shall whenever the need arises transmit to 45 46 the district a complete survey and report of the subdistrict's need for construction, 47 reconstruction and repair of improvements, buildings and other facilities and shall include all information and data necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the cost 48 49 of such improvements and shall further certify to the district the need for incurring additional indebtedness as provided in sections 184.364 to 184.376 50 51 herein.

190.056. 1. Each member of an ambulance district board of directors shall be subject to recall from office by the registered voters of the election district from which he or she was elected. Proceedings may be commenced for the recall of any such member by the filing of a notice of intention to circulate a recall petition under this section.

- 2. Proceedings may not be commenced against any member if, at the time of commencement, such member:
- 8 (1) Has not held office during his or her current term for a period 9 of more than one hundred eighty days; or
- 10 (2) Has one hundred eighty days or less remaining in his or her 11 term; or

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- 12 (3) Has had a recall election determined in his or her favor within 13 the current term of office.
- 3. The notice of intention to circulate a recall petition shall be served personally, or by certified mail, on the board member sought to be recalled. A copy thereof shall be filed, along with an affidavit of the time and manner of service, with the election authority, as defined in chapter 115. A separate notice shall be filed for each board member sought to be recalled and shall contain all of the following:
- 20 (1) The name of the board member sought to be recalled;
- 21 (2) A statement, not exceeding two hundred words in length, of 22 the reasons for the proposed recall; and
- 23 (3) The names and business or residential addresses of at least 24 one but not more than five proponents of the recall.
- 254. Within seven days after the filing of the notice of intention, the 26 board member may file with the election authority a statement, not exceeding two hundred words in length, in answer to the statement of 27the proponents. If an answer is filed, the board member shall also serve 2829a copy of it, personally or by certified mail, on one of the proponents 30 named in the notice of intention. The statement and answer are 31 intended solely to be used for the information of the voters. No 32insufficiency in form or substance of such statements shall affect the validity of the election proceedings. 33
- 5. Before any signature may be affixed to a recall petition, the petition is required to bear all of the following:
- 36 (1) A request that an election be called to elect a successor to the 37 board member;
- 38 (2) A copy of the notice of intention, including the statement of 39 grounds for recall;
- 40 (3) The answer of the board member sought to be recalled, if any
  41 exists. If the board member has not answered, the petition shall so
  42 state; and
- 43 (4) A place for each signer to affix his or her signature, printed 44 name and residential address, including any address in a city, town, 45 village, or unincorporated community.
- 6. Each section of the petition, when submitted to the election authority, shall have attached to it an affidavit signed by the person circulating such section, setting forth all of the following:

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- 49 (1) The printed name of the affiant;
- 50 (2) The residential address of the affiant;
- 51 (3) That the affiant circulated that section and saw the appended 52 signatures be written;
- 53 (4) That according to the best information and belief of the 54 affiant, each signature is the genuine signature of the person whose 55 name it purports to be;
  - (5) That the affiant is a registered voter of the election district of the board member sought to be recalled; and
- 58 (6) The dates between which all the signatures to the petition were obtained.
- 7. A recall petition shall be filed with the election authority not more than one hundred eighty days after the filing of the notice of intention.
- 8. The number of qualified signatures required in order to recall a board member shall be equal in number to at least twenty-five percent of the number of voters who voted in the most recent gubernatorial election in such election district.
  - 9. Within twenty days from the filing of the recall petition the election authority shall determine whether or not the petition was signed by the required number of qualified signatures. The election authority shall file with the petition a certificate showing the results of the examination. The election authority shall give the proponents a copy of the certificate upon their request.
  - 10. If the election authority certifies the petition to be insufficient, it may be supplemented within ten days of the date of certification by filing additional petition sections containing all of the information required by this section. Within ten days after the supplemental copies are filed, the election authority shall file with them a certificate stating whether or not the petition as supplemented is sufficient.
- 11. If the certificate shows that the petition as supplemented is insufficient, no action shall be taken on it; however, the petition shall remain on file.
- 12. If the election authority finds the signatures on the petition, 84 together with the supplementary petition sections, if any, to be 85 sufficient, it shall submit its certificate as to the sufficiency of the

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- 86 petition to the ambulance district board of directors prior to its next 87 meeting. The certificate shall contain:
- 88 (1) The name of the member whose recall is sought;
- 89 (2) The number of signatures required by law;
- 90 (3) The total number of signatures on the petition; and
- 91 (4) The number of valid signatures on the petition.
- 92 13. Following the ambulance district board's receipt of the certificate, the election authority shall order an election to be held on 93 94 one of the election days specified in section 115.123. The election shall be held not less than forty-five days but not more than one hundred 95 twenty days from the date the ambulance district board receives the 96 petition. Nominations for board membership openings under this 97 section shall be made by filing a statement of candidacy with the 98 99 election authority.
  - 14. At any time prior to forty-two days before the election, the member sought to be recalled may offer his or her resignation. If his or her resignation is offered, the recall question shall be removed from the ballot and the office declared vacant. The member who resigned shall not fill the vacancy, which shall be filled as otherwise provided by law.
  - 15. The provisions of chapter 115 governing the conduct of elections shall apply, where appropriate, to recall elections held under this section. The costs of the election shall be paid as provided in chapter 115.

204.300. 1. In all counties except counties of the first classification which have a charter form of government and which contain all or any portion of a city with a population of three hundred fifty thousand or more inhabitants, the governing body of the county, by resolution, order, or ordinance, shall appoint five trustees, the majority of whom shall reside within the boundaries of the district. In the event the district extends into any county bordering the county in which the greater portion of the district lies, the presiding commissioner or other chief executive officer of the adjoining county shall be an additional member of the appointed board of trustees. The trustees may be paid reasonable compensation 9 10 by the district for their services; except that, any compensation schedule shall be approved by resolution of the board of trustees. The board of trustees shall be 11 responsible for the control and operation of the sewer district. The term of each board member shall be five years; except that, members of the governing body of

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the county sitting upon the board shall not serve beyond the expiration of their term as members of such governing body of the county. The first board of trustees shall be appointed for terms ranging from one to five years so as to establish one vacancy per year thereafter. The trustees may be paid reasonable compensation by the district for their services; except that, any compensation schedule shall be approved by resolution, order, or ordinance of the governing body of the county. Any and all expenses incurred in the performance of their duties shall be reimbursed by the district. The board of trustees shall have the power to employ and fix the compensation of such staff as may be necessary to discharge the business and purposes of the district, including clerks, attorneys, administrative assistants, and any other necessary personnel. The board of trustees shall select a treasurer, who may be either a member of the board of trustees or another qualified individual. The treasurer selected by the board shall give such bond as may be required by the board of trustees. The board of trustees shall appoint the sewer engineer for the county in which the greater part of the district lies as chief engineer for the district, and the sewer engineer shall have the same powers, responsibilities and duties in regard to planning, construction and maintenance of the sewers, and treatment facilities of the district as he now has by virtue of law in regard to the sewer facilities within the county for which he is elected. If there is no sewer engineer in the county in which the greater part of the district lies, the board of trustees may employ a registered professional engineer as chief engineer for the district under such terms and conditions as may be necessary to discharge the business and purposes of the district. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any county of the first classification which has a charter form of government and which contains all or any portion of a city with a population of three hundred fifty thousand or more inhabitants.

2. In any county of the first classification which has a charter form of government and which contains all or any portion of a city with a population of three hundred fifty thousand or more inhabitants, and in any county of the first classification without a charter form of government and which has a population of more than sixty-three thousand seven hundred but less than seventy-five thousand, there shall be [an eight-member] a ten-member board of trustees to consist of the county executive, the mayors of the [four] five cities constituting the largest users by flow during the previous fiscal year, the mayors of [two] three cities which are not among the [four] five largest users and who are members of the advisory board of the district established pursuant to section 204.310, and one

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member of the county legislature to be appointed by the county executive, with the concurrence of the county legislature. If the county executive does not appoint such members of the county legislature to the board of trustees within sixty days, the county legislature shall make the appointments. The advisory board members shall be appointed annually by the advisory board. In the event the district extends into any county bordering the county in which the greater portion of the district lies, the number of members on the board of trustees shall be increased to a total of [nine] eleven and the presiding commissioner or county executive of the adjoining county shall be an additional member of the board of trustees. The trustees shall receive no compensation for their services, but may be compensated for their reasonable expenses normally incurred in the performance of their duties. The board of trustees may employ and fix the compensation of such staff as may be necessary to discharge the business and purposes of the district, including clerks, attorneys, administrative assistants, and any other necessary personnel. The board of trustees may employ and fix the duties and compensation of an administrator for the district. The administrator shall be the chief executive officer of the district subject to the supervision and direction of the board of trustees and shall exercise the powers, responsibilities and duties heretofore exercised by the chief engineer prior to September 28, 1983. The administrator of the district may, with the approval of the board of trustees, retain consulting engineers for the district under such terms and conditions as may be necessary to discharge the business and purposes of the district. The provisions of this subsection shall only apply to counties of the first classification which have a charter form of government and which contain all or any portion of a city with a population of three hundred fifty thousand or more inhabitants.

204.569. When an unincorporated sewer subdistrict of a common sewer district has been formed pursuant to sections 204.565 to 204.573, the board of trustees of the common sewer district shall have the same powers with regard to the subdistrict as for the common sewer district as a whole, plus the following additional powers:

(1) To enter into agreements to accept, take title to, or otherwise acquire, and to operate such sewers, sewer systems, treatment and disposal facilities, and other property, both real and personal, of the political subdivisions included in the subdistrict as the board determines to be in the interest of the common sewer district to acquire or operate, according to such terms and conditions as the board finds reasonable, provided that such authority shall be in addition to the powers

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12 of the board of trustees pursuant to section 204.340;

- (2) To provide for the construction, extension, improvement, and operation of such sewers, sewer systems, and treatment and disposal facilities, as the board determines necessary for the preservation of public health and maintenance of sanitary conditions in the subdistrict;
- (3) For the purpose of meeting the costs of activities undertaken pursuant to the authority granted in this section, to issue bonds in anticipation of revenues of the subdistrict in the same manner as set out in sections 204.360 to 204.450, for other bonds of the common sewer district. Issuance of such bonds for the subdistrict shall require the assent only of four-sevenths of the voters of the subdistrict voting on the question, [and] except that, as an alternative to such a vote, if the subdistrict is a part of a common sewer district located in whole or in part in any county of the first classification with more than eighty-two thousand but fewer than eighty-two thousand one hundred inhabitants, bonds may be issued for such subdistrict if the question receives the written assent of three-quarters of the customers of the subdistrict in a manner consistent with section 204.370, where "customer", as used in this subdivision, means any political subdivision within the subdistrict that has a service or user agreement with the common sewer district. The principal and interest of [such] any bonds issued under this subdivision shall be payable only from the revenues of the subdistrict and not from any revenues of the common sewer district as a whole;
  - (4) To charge the costs of the common sewer district for operation and maintenance attributable to the subdistrict, plus a proportionate share of the common sewer district's costs of administration to revenues of the subdistrict and to consider such costs in determining reasonable charges to impose within the subdistrict under section 204.440:
- (5) With prior concurrence of the subdistrict's advisory board, to provide for the treatment and disposal of sewage from the subdistrict in or by means of facilities of the common sewer district not located within the subdistrict, in which case the board of trustees shall also have authority to charge a proportionate share of the costs of the common sewer district for operation and maintenance to revenues of the subdistrict and to consider such costs in determining reasonable charges to impose within the subdistrict under section 204.440.
- 221.105. 1. The governing body of any county and of any city not within a county shall fix the amount to be expended for the cost of incarceration of

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prisoners confined in jails or medium security institutions. The per diem cost of incarceration of these prisoners chargeable by the law to the state shall be determined, subject to the review and approval of the department of corrections.

- 2. [When the final determination of any criminal prosecution shall be such as to render the state liable for costs under existing laws If the state would otherwise be liable for costs under existing laws, upon the final determination of any criminal prosecution, regardless of the final disposition of the case, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to certify to the clerk of the circuit court or court of common pleas in which the case was determined the total number of days any prisoner who was a party in such case remained in the county jail. It shall be the duty of the county commission to supply the cost per diem for county prisons to the clerk of the circuit court on the first day of each year, and thereafter whenever the amount may be changed. It shall then be the duty of the clerk of the court in which the case was determined to include in the bill of cost against the state all fees which are properly chargeable to the state. In any city not within a county it shall be the duty of the superintendent of any facility boarding prisoners to certify to the chief executive officer of such city not within a county the total number of days any prisoner who was a party in such case remained in such facility. It shall be the duty of the superintendents of such facilities to supply the cost per diem to the chief executive officer on the first day of each year, and thereafter whenever the amount may be changed. It shall be the duty of the chief executive officer to bill the state all fees for boarding such prisoners which are properly chargeable to the state. The chief executive may by notification to the department of corrections delegate such responsibility to another duly sworn official of such city not within a county. The clerk of the court of any city not within a county shall not include such fees in the bill of costs chargeable to the state. The department of corrections shall revise its criminal cost manual in accordance with this provision.
- 3. The actual costs chargeable to the state, including those incurred for a prisoner who is incarcerated in the county jail because the prisoner's parole or probation has been revoked or because the prisoner has, or allegedly has, violated any condition of the prisoner's parole or probation, and such parole or probation is a consequence of a violation of a state statute, or the prisoner is a fugitive from the Missouri department of corrections or otherwise held at the request of the Missouri department of corrections regardless of whether or not a warrant has been issued shall be the actual cost of incarceration not to exceed:

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- 39 (1) Until July 1, 1996, seventeen dollars per day per prisoner;
- 40 (2) On and after July 1, 1996, twenty dollars per day per prisoner;
- 41 (3) On and after July 1, 1997, up to thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents per 42 day per prisoner, subject to appropriations, but not less than the amount 43 appropriated in the previous fiscal year.
- 4. Any amount chargeable to the state under this section shall be subject to state appropriations designated for such purpose.
- 226.720. 1. No junkyard shall be established, maintained or operated within two hundred feet of any other state or county road in this state unless such junkyard is fully screened from the state or county road by a permanent tight board or other screen fence not less than ten feet high, or of sufficient height to fully screen the wrecked or disabled automobiles or junk kept therein from the view of persons using the state or county road on foot or in vehicles in the ordinary manner, except that nothing in this section shall apply to any junkyard located in any incorporated town, village or city. The provisions of sections 226.650 through 226.710 shall not apply to this section except the definitions appearing in section 226.660.
  - 2. Any person, firm or corporation who establishes, conducts, owns, maintains or operates a junkyard without complying with the provisions of this section shall, [on] upon their first conviction, be guilty of a class C misdemeanor and shall be ordered to either remove the junk from the property or build a fence as described in this section. Any person, firm, or corporation who establishes, conducts, owns, maintains, or operates a junkyard without complying with the provisions of this section shall, upon their second or subsequent violation, be guilty of a class A misdemeanor and shall be ordered to either remove the junk from the property or build a fence as described in this section.

260.210. 1. It is unlawful for any person to:

2 (1) Dump or deposit, or permit dumping or depositing of any solid wastes 3 onto the surface of the ground or into streams, springs, and all bodies of surface 4 or ground water, whether natural or artificial, within the boundaries of the state 5 except in a solid waste processing facility or solid waste disposal area having a 6 permit as required by section 260.205; provided that, this subdivision shall not 7 prohibit the use or require a permit for the use of solid wastes in normal farming 8 operations or in the processing or manufacturing of other products in a manner 9 that will not create a public nuisance or adversely affect the public health, and

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- shall not prohibit the disposal of or require a permit for the disposal by an individual of solid wastes resulting from his or her own residential activities on property owned or lawfully occupied by him or her when such wastes do not thereby create a public nuisance or adversely affect the public health;
- 14 (2) Construct or alter a solid waste processing facility or solid waste 15 disposal area of a solid waste management system without approval from the 16 department;
  - (3) Conduct any solid waste burning operations in violation of the rules and regulations of the Missouri air conservation commission or the department;
  - (4) Except as otherwise provided, store, collect, transport, process, or dispose of solid waste in violation of the rules, regulations or orders of the department or in such a manner as to create a public nuisance or adversely affect the public health; [or]
  - (5) Refuse entry or access, requested for purposes of inspecting solid waste processing facilities or solid waste disposal areas, to an agent or employee of the department who presents appropriate credentials, or hinder the agent or employee in carrying out the inspection. A suitably restricted search warrant, upon a showing of probable cause in writing and upon oath, shall be issued by any circuit or associate circuit judge having jurisdiction to any such agent or employee for the purpose of enabling him to make such inspection; or
  - (6) Operate any solid waste processing facility constructed within any unincorporated portion of a county with a charter form of government and with more than one million inhabitants that is eight hundred feet of a church or place of worship, school, child or adult day care center, nursing home, assisted living facility, health service facility, or residentially zoned property, outside the days and hours of Monday to Friday between 9:00 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. Such facility shall also be closed on any state or federally recognized holiday. Noise levels at the perimeter of such facility shall not exceed fifty-five decibels. Any violation of such hours shall be cause for revocation of a state operating permit.
- 2. Information obtained from waste disposed or deposited in violation of this section may be a rebuttable presumption that the person so identified committed the violation of sections 260.200 to 260.345. If the operator or passenger of any vehicle is witnessed by a peace officer or employee of the department of natural resources to have violated the provisions of this section and

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the identity of the operator is not determined or otherwise apparent, it may be a rebuttable presumption that the person in whose name such vehicle is registered committed the violation.

- 3. No person shall be held responsible pursuant to this section for the dumping or depositing of any solid waste on land owned or lawfully occupied by him or her without his or her express or implied consent, permission or knowledge.
- 4. The department shall investigate reports of the dumping or depositing of solid waste or demolition waste in a manner contrary to the requirements of sections 260.200 to 260.345. The department shall immediately issue a cease and desist order if it determines that any person has been or is dumping or depositing solid waste or demolition waste, or has allowed the dumping or disposal of solid waste or demolition waste or has received compensation for same, in a manner contrary to sections 260.200 to 260.345. The department shall order the owner of the property or the person placing solid waste or demolition waste thereon, or both, to remove all solid waste from the premises if it determines that the waste might be reasonably expected to cause a public nuisance or health hazard.
- 5. The department shall order a site cleaned up pursuant to the provisions of section 260.230, when it determines that the property owner or the operator has accepted remuneration or otherwise benefited financially for placing solid waste or demolition waste in or on the site in contravention of this section. Persons who knowingly haul solid waste or demolition waste to a site which is operating without a permit, persons who operate such a site and persons who own the property where the solid waste or demolition waste is being dumped or deposited shall be jointly and severally liable for cleanup costs and any damage to third parties caused by the dumping or disposing of solid waste or demolition waste on the property if the owner or operator has accepted remuneration or otherwise benefited financially from such disposal. The provisions of sections 260.230 and 260.240, relating to the issuance of orders, shall be applicable to an action pursuant to this section. Any person aggrieved by any action of the department pursuant to this section may appeal in the manner provided in section 260.235. Any person may bring civil action for actual and exemplary damages against the responsible party if the person has sustained injury due to violations of this section.
- 6. Notwithstanding subsection 1 of section 260.250, any solid waste disposal area or solid waste processing facility serving a city with a population of more than four hundred thousand inhabitants may accept yard waste commingled

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- with solid waste that results from an illegal dump cleanup activity or program 82 83 conducted by the local government of such city pursuant to this section. The local government of such city shall provide certification to the solid waste disposal area 84 85 or solid waste processing facility that the origin of the yard waste is from the cleanup of illegally dumped solid waste. 86
- 7. Any person who engages in building construction, modification or in construction, modification or demolition which produces demolition waste, in types and quantities established by the department, shall dispose of such waste in a 90 demolition or sanitary landfill or other authorized sites as provided by rule. Each such person shall maintain records of sites used for demolition disposal for a period of one year. These records shall be made available to the department upon request.
- 94 8. Cities and counties which issue building permits shall reprint the 95 following on each permit or on a separate notice:
- "Notice: The disposal of demolition waste is regulated by the department 96 97 of natural resources pursuant to chapter 260, RSMo. Such waste, in types and quantities established by the department, shall be taken to a demolition landfill 98 or a sanitary landfill for disposal." 99
- 9. A demolition landfill may accept clean fill, waste resulting from building 100 101 or demolishing structures and all other waste not required to be placed in a 102 sanitary landfill or a hazardous waste disposal facility for final disposition.
  - 10. Notwithstanding subsection 7 of this section, certain wastes may be disposed of as provided by this subsection:
  - (1) A person engaged in any activity which produces clean fill may use such material for fill, reclamation or other beneficial purposes on his or her own property or on the property of another person with the permission of the owner of such property, provided that such use does not violate any state law or local ordinance or order;
- 110 (2) A person engaged in any activity which produces wood waste may reuse or recycle such waste or may dispose of wood waste on the site where generated 111 if such disposal is in compliance with applicable state law or local ordinances or 112 113 orders;
- 114 (3) A person who engages in clearance, trimming or removal of trees, brush 115 or other vegetation may use wood wastes from such activities for beneficial purposes including, but not limited to, firewood, ground cover, erosion control, 116 mulch, compost or cover for wildlife. 117

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321.018. Persons contracting to provide professional services for a fire protection district shall not receive compensation after termination of such contract by the governing body of such fire protection district, except for services actually rendered.

321.130. 1. A person, to be qualified to serve as a director, shall be a voter of the district at least one year before the election or appointment and be over the age of twenty-five years; except as provided in subsections 2 and 3 of this section. The person shall also be a resident of such fire protection district. In the event the person is no longer a resident of the district, the person's office shall be vacated, and the vacancy shall be filled as provided in section 321.200. Nominations and declarations of candidacy shall be filed at the headquarters of the fire protection district by paying a ten dollar filing fee and filing a statement under oath that such person possesses the required qualifications.

- 2. In any fire protection district located in more than one county one of which is a first class county without a charter form of government having a population of more than one hundred ninety-eight thousand and not adjoining any other first class county or located wholly within a first class county as described herein, a resident shall have been a resident of the district for more than one year to be qualified to serve as a director.
- 3. In any fire protection district located in a county of the third or fourth classification, a person to be qualified to serve as a director shall be over the age of twenty-five years and shall be a voter of the district for more than one year before the election or appointment, except that for the first board of directors in such district, a person need only be a voter of the district for one year before the election or appointment.
- 4. A person desiring to become a candidate for the first board of directors of the proposed district shall pay the sum of five dollars as a filing fee to the treasurer of the county and shall file with the election authority a statement under oath that such person possesses all of the qualifications set out in this chapter for a director of a fire protection district. Thereafter, such candidate shall have the candidate's name placed on the ballot as a candidate for director.
- 5. Any director who has been found guilty of or pleads guilty to any felony shall immediately forfeit the office.
- 321.711. 1. A recall petition shall be filed with the election authority not more than one hundred eighty days after the filing of the notice of intention.

- 3 2. The number of qualified signatures required in order to recall an officer shall be equal in number to at least [twenty-five] twenty percent of the number of voters who voted in the most recent gubernatorial election in that district. 5
- 6 3. Within twenty days from the filing of the recall petition the election authority shall determine whether or not the petition was signed by the required 7 number of qualified signatures. The election authority shall file with the petition 9 a certificate showing the results of the examination. The authority shall give the 10 proponents a copy of the certificate upon their request.
- 11 4. If the election authority certifies the petition to be insufficient, it may be supplemented within ten days of the date of certificate by filing additional 12petition sections containing all of the information required by section 321.709 and 13 this section. Within ten days after the supplemental copies are filed, the election 14 authority shall file with it a certificate stating whether or not the petition as 15 16 supplemented is sufficient.
- 5. If the certificate shows that the petition as supplemented is insufficient, 17 no action shall be taken on it; however, the petition shall remain on file. 18
- 473.739. 1. Each public administrator in counties of the first classification without a charter form of government who does not receive at least twenty-five  $^{2}$ thousand dollars in fees as otherwise allowed by law shall receive annual compensation of four thousand dollars and each such public administrator who does not receive at least forty-five thousand dollars in fees may request the county salary commission for an increase in annual compensation and the county salary commission may authorize an additional increase in annual compensation not to exceed ten thousand dollars.
- 9 2. Two thousand dollars of the compensation authorized in this section shall be payable to the public administrator only if he or she has completed at 10 least twenty hours of [classroom] instruction each calendar year relating to the 11 operations of the public administrator's office when approved by a professional 12 13 association of the county public administrators of Missouri unless exempted from the training by the professional association. The professional association 14 approving the program shall provide a certificate of completion to each public 15 16 administrator who completes the training program and shall send a list of certified 17 public administrators to the treasurer of each county. Expenses incurred for attending the training session shall be reimbursed to the county public 18 19 administrator in the same manner as other expenses as may be appropriated for 20 that purpose.

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- 473.742. 1. Each public administrator in counties of the second, third or fourth classification and in the city of St. Louis shall make a determination within thirty days after taking office whether such public administrator shall elect to receive a salary as defined herein or receive fees as may be allowed by law to executors, administrators and personal representatives. The election by the public administrator shall be made in writing to the county clerk. Should the public administrator elect to receive a salary, the public administrator's office may not then elect to change at any future time to receive fees in lieu of salary.
  - 2. If a public administrator elects to be placed on salary, the salary shall be based upon the average number of open letters in the two years preceding the term when the salary is elected, based upon the following schedule:
- 12 (1) Zero to five letters: Salary shall be a minimum of seven thousand five 13 hundred dollars;
- 14 (2) Six to fifteen letters: Salary shall be a minimum of fifteen thousand 15 dollars;
- 16 (3) Sixteen to twenty-five letters: Salary shall be a minimum of twenty thousand dollars;
- 18 (4) Twenty-six to thirty-nine letters: Salary shall be a minimum of 19 twenty-five thousand dollars;
  - (5) Public administrators with forty or more letters shall be considered full-time county officials and shall be paid according to the assessed valuation schedule set forth below:

23	Assessed valuation	Salary
24	\$8,000,000 to 40,999,999	\$29,000
25	\$41,000,000 to 53,999,999	\$30,000
26	\$54,000,000 to 65,999,999	\$32,000
27	\$66,000,000 to 85,999,999	\$34,000
28	\$86,000,000 to 99,999,999	\$36,000
29	\$100,000,000 to 130,999,999	\$38,000
30	\$131,000,000 to 159,999,999	\$40,000
31	\$160,000,000 to 189,999,999	\$41,000
32	\$190,000,000 to 249,999,999	\$41,500
33	\$250,000,000 to 299,999,999	\$43,000
34	\$300,000,000 to 449,999,999	\$45,000
35	\$450,000,000 to 599,999,999	\$47,000
36	\$600,000,000 to 749,999,999	\$49,000

37	\$750,000,000 to 899,999,999	\$51,000
38	\$900,000,000 to 1,049,999,999	\$53,000
39	\$1,050,000,000 to 1,199,999,999	\$55,000
40	\$1,200,000,000 to 1,349,999,999	\$57,000
41	\$1,350,000,000 and over	\$59,000;

- 42 (6) The public administrator in the city of St. Louis shall receive a salary 43 not less than sixty-five thousand dollars;
  - (7) Two thousand dollars of the compensation authorized in this section shall be payable to the public administrator only if he or she has completed at least twenty hours of instruction each calendar year relating to the operations of the public administrator's office when approved by a professional association of the county public administrators of Missouri unless exempted from the training by the professional association. The professional association approving the program shall provide a certificate of completion to each public administrator who completes the training program and shall send a list of certified public administrators to the treasurer of each county. Expenses incurred for attending the training session shall be reimbursed to the county public administrator in the same manner as other expenses as may be appropriated for that purpose.
  - 3. The initial compensation of the public administrator who elects to be put on salary shall be determined by the average number of letters for the two years preceding the term when the salary is elected. Salary increases or decreases according to the minimum schedule set forth in subsection 1 of this section shall be adjusted only after the number of open letters places the workload in a different subdivision for two consecutive years. Minimum salary increases or decreases shall only take effect upon a new term of office of the public administrator. The number of letters each year shall be determined in accordance with the reporting requirements set forth in law.
  - 4. All fees collected by a public administrator who elects to be salaried shall be deposited in the county treasury or with the treasurer for the city of St. Louis.
- 5. Any public administrator in a county of the first classification without a charter form of government with a population of less than one hundred thousand inhabitants who elects to receive fees in lieu of a salary pursuant to this section may elect to join the Missouri local government employees' retirement system

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73 created pursuant to sections 70.600 to 70.755, RSMo.

Section 1. 1. The governor is hereby authorized and empowered to sell, transfer, grant and convey all interest in the following described real property owned by the state in St. Francois County to the City of Farmington, to wit:

A tract of land located in the City of Farmington, County of St. Francois and the state of Missouri, lying in a part of Lots 76, 77, and 80 of F.W. Rohland Subdivision of United States Survey 2969, a Subdivision files for record in Deed Book F at Page 441 of the Land records of St. Francois County, Missouri, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a found No. 5 rebar marking the Northwest corner of Lot 62 of said F.W. Rohland Subdivision; thence South 36°46'10" West 1905.10' to a found right-of-way marker on the South right-of-way of Columbia Street (Missouri Highway 221) and the Northwest corner of the United States Army Reserve Center, the POINT OF BEGINNING of the tract herein described: thence along the West line of said Army Reserve Center South 24°38'52" East 498.03' to a found No. 5 rebar marking the Southwest corner of said Army Reserve Center; thence South 16°01'44" West 238.03' to a point, thence South 25°42'29" West 2024.68' to a point; thence North 81°56'11" West 30.03' to a point on the East right-of-way of U.S. Highway 67; thence along said East right-of-way of said Highway 67 North 03°47'30" East 36.31' to a point; thence continuing along said East right-of-way North 14°42'22" East 131.51' to a point; thence continuing along said East right-of-way 03°26'38" West 201.66' to a found right-of-way marker; thence continuing along said East right-of-way North 03°45'45" East 952.18' to a point; thence continuing along said East right-of-way North 12°19'49" East 961.53' to a found right-of-way marker on the East right-of-way of U.S. Highway 72 and the South right-ofway of Columbia Street (Missouri Highway 221); thence along said South right-of-way North 40°51'00" East 127.36' to a found right-of-way marker; thence continuing along said South right-of-way North 59°52'29" East 300.57' to the point

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- of beginning. Containing 23.96 acres, more or less. Being part of Deed Book 343 at Page 441.
- 2. Consideration for the conveyance shall be as negotiated 40 between the parties.
- 3. The attorney general shall approve as to form the instrument of conveyance.

Section 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1.140 to the contrary, the provisions of sections 68.025, 68.035, 68.040, 68.057, 68.070, 68.200, 68.205, 68.210, 68.215, 68.220, 68.225, 68.230, 68.235, 68.240, 68.245, 68.250, 68.255, and 68.260 as contained in this act shall be nonseverable, and if any provision is for any reason held to be invalid, such decision shall invalidate all of the remaining provisions of sections 68.025, 68.035, 68.040, 68.057, 68.070, 68.200, 68.205, 68.210, 68.215, 68.220, 68.225, 68.230, 68.235, 68.240, 68.245, 68.250, 68.255, and 68.260 as contained in this act.

[115.346. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, no person shall be certified as a candidate for a municipal office, nor shall such person's name appear on the ballot as a candidate for such office, who shall be in arrears for any unpaid city taxes or municipal user fees on the last day to file a declaration of candidacy for the office.]

Section B. Because immediate action is necessary to protect the citizens of this state and to ensure the continuation of efficient and proper administration of county government, the repeal and reenactment of sections 48.020 and 49.310 of section A of this act is deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, welfare, peace and safety, and is hereby declared to be an emergency act within the meaning of the constitution, and the repeal and reenactment of sections 48.020 and 49.310 of section A of this act shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval.

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